THE TAILOR AND CUTTER ACADEMY

SYSTEMS OF CUTTING

ALL KINDS OF

TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS

PART III

DEALING WITH THE CUTTING AND MAKING OF ALL KINDS OF LIVERY, POLICE, CLERICAL, COURT, MILITARY, & NAVAL GARMENTS

BY

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The Tailor and Cutter Academy

SYSTEMS OF CUTTING

- PART III

Special Kinds of Garments

This Part is devoted to the treatment of those special types of garment as are in frequent demand, such as Livery, Naval, Military, Clerical, and other kinds of garment, the cutting of which often tests the abilities of the cutter to the utmost, whilst very few are able to remember all the details of all the garments here dealt with. We therefore believe this Part will be one of the most valuable of the series.

LIVERIES

We start with Liveries, by which term we understand the garments worn by men in private service.

The materials used are :—

For Coats : Refines.

Vests : Refines, Cassimers, and Striped Valencias.

Trousers : Doeskins.

Breeches : Buckskin cloth, real Leather and Kersey.

Overcoats : Devon.

Colour Regulations

The colour of coat should match body of carriage.

The piping should match fine lines on carriage.

The buttons should match the harness fittings.

The Striped Valencia of vest should match the striped band on horse's head.

For mourning, a 2-inch band is put on the coats just above elbow, and the gilt buttons are replaced by Black Flexibles.

Cockades are worn on the left side of silk hat.

If silver lace is worn on hat the bow is worn on front.

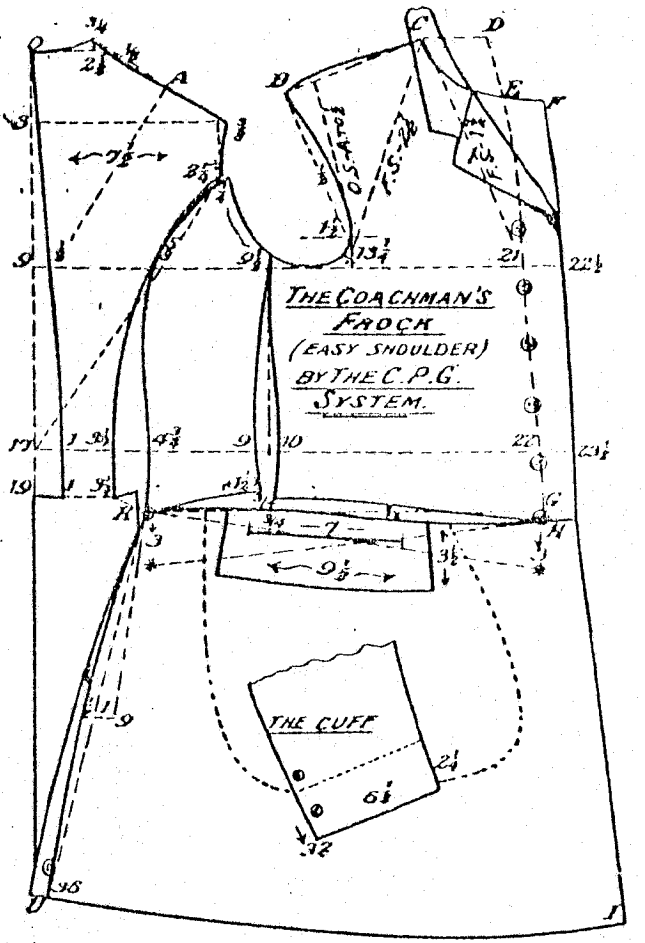
Livery buttons are made from specially cut dies and take several days to complete. If new dies have to be cut the customer must be charged for them. If, however, they have had crest buttons before, the name of the maker will be found on the back. In order to avoid mistakes it is always best to

send an old button as sample. Initial buttons are made from stock dies.

COACHMAN'S LIVERY FROCK

Special features: S.B., button six, neat collar and turn; flap pockets on the hips; long side edges in the back pleats; cuff finished with one button below and one above. Coachmen as a rule are fairly large in the shoulders, and require a forward seye. The edges are either finished plain, or piped; in the

latter case, the piping goes round collar and turn and down front, round the flap, across the cuff, and down the opening of the back, and across the step at top.



The buttons are generally embossed with the employer's crest, but if he has none, then either initial or plain metal buttons are used. There are twelve large buttons and four small ones, their position being indicated on the diagram.

In the cutting of this coat the back is cut a trifle wider than usual, and the skirts fairly full.

The System

Draw line O U.
O to 3 one-third depth of scye.
O to 9 depth of scye.
O to 17 natural waist length.
O to 19 fashion waist length.
O to U full length plus seams, 37 inches for 5 ft. 8 in.
Draw lines at right angles to O, 3, 9, 17 and 19.
17 to 1 one inch.
Draw back-seam O to 1.
O to 2¼ one-twelfth breast less ½ inch.
2¼ to ¾, three-quarters inch.
2 inches below 3 mark off the width of back plus two seams.
1 to 3¼ one-eighteenth breast plus ¼ inch.
Make width of back scye the same width as back waist.
Draw shoulder-seam from ¾ to ⅞.
Draw a line from 2¼ to 17, and hollow sideseam about ⅝ inch, and complete back as shown.

The Front

9 to 21 half chest plus 3 inches.
21 to 13¼ the across-chest as taken on customer.
Use 13¼ as a pivot, and sweep by front shoulder less width of back neck, in the direction of C. Add ¾ inch to this quality, and sweep from 21.
Where segments cross locates neck-point C.
To find point B sweep by the over-shoulder less ½ to A of the back.
C to B is a trifle less than ¾ to ⅞ of the back, and the scye is shaped from B round up to ⅞.
C to D and D to E one-twelfth breast less ½ inch.
Draw breast line from D to 21.

The Sidebody

Take out ¼ inch at 2¼, and 1½ inches between 3¼ and 4¾.
½ to 9½ is one-fourth breast.
Take out 1 inch between 9 and 10, and measure up waist to measure plus 2½ inches.
Sweep by 2¼ from 3¼ to K, and square across to G, and hollow waist-seam ¾ inch.
Drop front to G about ½ inch, so as to give a fairly good appearance of length to the front.
Continue breast line to 22, and add on 1¼ to 1½ inches for button-stand.

The Skirt

Mark down from G 3 inches.
Draw line from K to 3.
Square down by it to 9 nine inches.
9 to 1 ¼ inch more than half difference between chest and seat, or it may be made 1 inch.
Draw line from K through 1 to 36. Add on ¼ inch of round and make up the length to measure, allowing for the four seams.
Add ¾ inch above line drawn from K to G at the underarm-seam, and continue top of skirt across to H.
Mark down from K 3 inches, and square at right angles to this point and H, and so get point I.
Make G to I one inch more than from K to U.
The sleeve is drawn as usual, but with a little more forward hang imparted to it. The width of the cuff is about 6¼ for the 36 breast, and the depth of the cuff is 2 inches.

Hints on Making

All livery garments are made up in the plainest and strongest style. It is usual to use self-colour silesia for the sleeve linings, and to avoid all machine stitching on the inside; this rule, however, is not so rigidly followed as was formerly the case.
The buttons down the side edges are plugged, as are all buttons which are used for ornament only. Those that are put down the front are sewn on in the usual way.
The hip pockets under the flaps should be made roomy and to run forward, as indicated by the dotted lines.
A breast pocket is generally inserted in the inside of the left breast.
When the edges are made up plain, they are generally seamed and pressed open, and that makes a much better finish than a felled edge.

THE GROOM'S FROCK

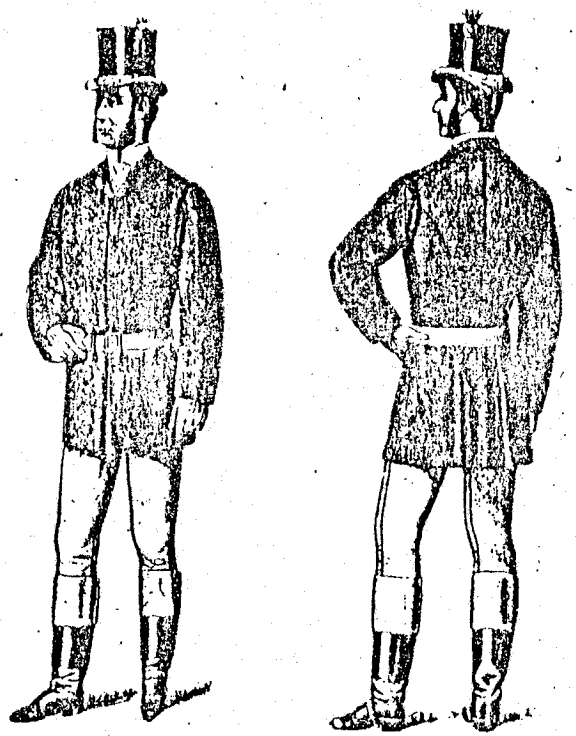
Special Features

Single-breasted frock, buttoning fairly high, and finished with five buttons, the bottom of which is in the waist-seam; short skirts, with pockets in the pleats; a short side-edged finished with points. It is usually worn with a belt round the waist, and, consequently, has to be made close-fitting.

It is finished in harmony with the other liveries, and especially the coachman's. The cuff is made about 2 inches deep, and is finished with one button above and one below.

The System

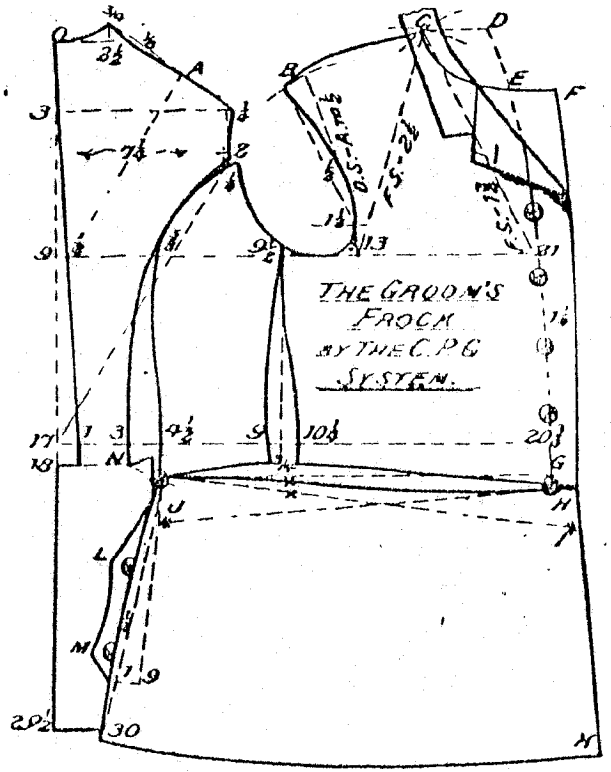
Draw line O, 29½. O to 3 one-third depth of scye. O to 9 depth of scye. O to 17 natural waist.



THE GROOM

17 to 18 about 1 inch.
O to 29½ the full length, plus two seams.
Draw lines at right angles to these points.
17 to 1 one inch, and draw back-seam from O through 1.
O to 2½ one-twelfth of the breast less ½ inch.
Raise ¾ inch.
About 2 inches below 3, measure off the width of back plus two seams, and curve out to ¼.

Draw shoulder-seam from ¾ to ¼.
¼ to 2 is made one-eighteenth.
Draw a line from 2 to 17, and hollow ⅜ to ¾ on the depth of scye line.
1 to 3 is about 2 inches, and by these points complete the back as shown.



The Forepart

½ to 21 is the half chest plus 2½ inches.
21 to 13 is the across-chest measure.
From 13 sweep by the front shoulder measure less the width of back neck, to find C.
Add ¾ inch to 1 inch to this quantity, and sweep again from 21, and where these segments cross locates the neck-point C.

From 13 sweep by the over-shoulder measure less ¼ to A of the back, and so find point B.

C to B a trifle less than ¾ to ¼ of the back.

Shape the scye by these points, keeping it hollow in front at 13.

C to D is one-twelfth breast less ¼ inch.

D to E about the same as C to D.

Draw breast line from D to 21, beyond which add on 1¼ inch for button-stand.

3 to 4½ is 1½ inches.

9 to 10¼ is 1¾ in.

Measure up waist to measure plus 1 inch only; more must not be allowed or loose material will gather under the belt.

Continue breast line through 20¾, and add on button-stand 1¼.

Make point 2 a pivot, and sweep from N to J and from this square across to H.

Hollow ¾ inch above this line for the waist seam.

The Skirt

H to * is 2 to 2½ inches.

Draw a line from O to I and square down to 9 nine inches.

9 to 1, one inch.

Draw line from O through 1, and add on ¼ inch of round.

O to J the same as H to 1, and find the run of the front of the skirt at right angles to H J.

Complete as shown. Average length of skirt is 12 inches for 5ft. 8 in.

Hints on Making

The side edge is made 9 inches long, with a point in the centre and the bottom blunted as shown.

Buttons are put on as illustrated, all of which are plugged.

The linings are kept free from all ornamental work, and the edges are rather left bluff or stitched close up to the edge. Sometimes the edges are piped, but in that case only the front edges, collar, back, slit and cuffs are so treated.

The general finish of this garment should be smart, at the same time plain.

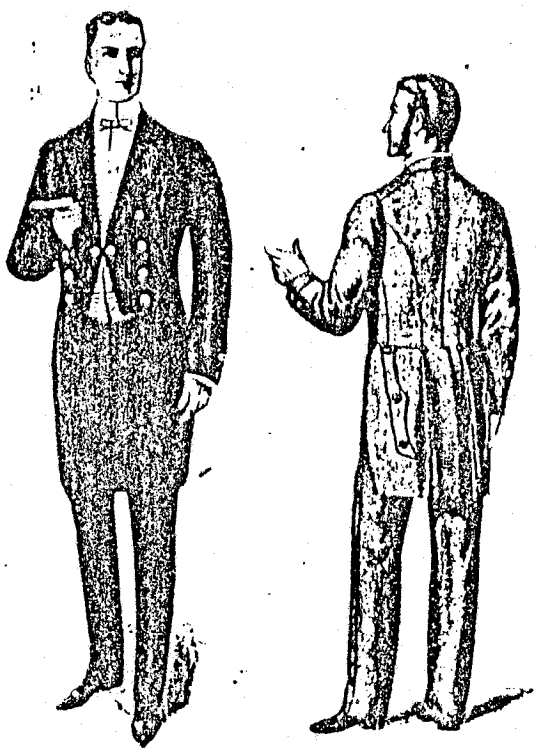
THE PAD GROOM'S FROCK.

Style: S.B. frock; plain edges, close-fitting, waist seam 1 inch below natural waist so that belt may rest on hip

buttons: inside pleat pockets, side edge put in back pleat 9 inches long; shirt from 13 to 14 inches long; livery cuff with two holes and buttons; general appearance smart and neat.

FOOTMAN'S COATEE.

Special Features: Of the dress-coat style, with cutaway skirt. Fronts usually made with three holes below, and two

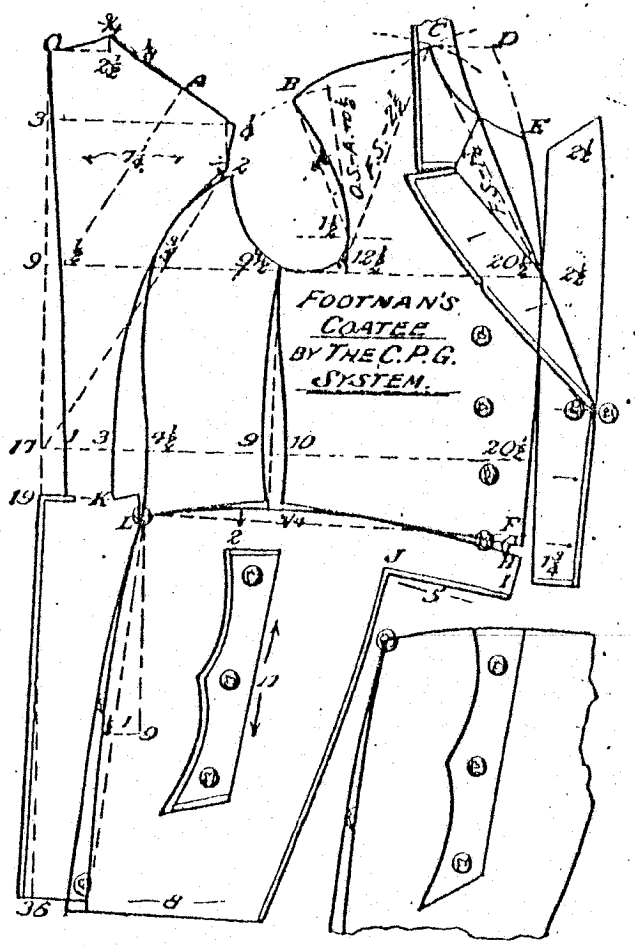


THE FOOTMAN

above turn, but sometimes this is reversed, and there are only two holes below and three above. Cut large enough to fasten together in front easily with links. Sword-flap on skirt 11 inches long by 2 inches wide; this is placed in the centre of the skirt, and either starts from the waist-seam or about 2 inches below. On the diagram we illustrate both methods. Long-side edges down pleats. Edges either finished, bluff or piped.

The diagram shows the latter style, and clearly indicates where the piping goes.

The usual livery type of cuff is adopted.



The System

Draw line O, 36. Average length for 5 ft. 8 in. figure.
O to 3 one-third depth of scye.
O to 9 depth of scye.
O to 17 natural waist length.

O to 19 fashion waist length.
O to 36 full length plus seams.
Draw line at right angles to these points.
O to 2½ one-twelfth breast less ¼ inch.
Raise three-quarters inch.
Shape back neck.
17 to 1 one inch, and draw back-seam.

At 2 inches below 3 mark off the width of the back plus two seams, and curve out to ¼. Shape shoulder-seams.

Make width of back scye about one-eighteenth breast, and the width of back waist about the same.

Draw a line from 2 to 17, and hollow sideseam on depth of scye line ¾ inch.

¼ to 20½ half chest measure plus 2 inches.
20¼ to 12½ the across-chest measure.

From 12½ sweep by the front shoulder measure less the width of back neck.

Add ¾ to 1 inch to this quantity, and sweep again from 20¼, and so find point C.

Deduct ½ to A from the over-shoulder, and by the remainder sweep from 12½, and so find point B.

Width of shoulder from C to B is a trifle less than shoulder of back.

Shape scye by these points.

The Sidebody

3 to 4½ is 1½ inch, and draw sideseam of sidebody.

¾ to 9½ one-eighth chest measure; make sidebody ½ inch narrower at waist.

Take out 1 inch between 9 and 10.

Measure up waist to measure plus 1 inch, and so find 20¼ on waist line.

Draw breast line from D through 20½ to G.

D to E about one-eight breast.

To find the waist-seam use point 2 as a pivot, and sweep from K to L.

Square across from L to F, and drop waist ½ inch at G.

Hollow over the hips ¾ inch.

For the Skirt

Square down from L to 9 nine inches.
9 to 1 one inch.
Draw a line from L through 1, and add on ½ inch of round.
Make width of skirt at bottom half width at top.

Width of strap J to I one-third width of top L to G
G to H ½ to 1 inch.
H to I 1½ inches.
I to J one-third of H to L.
Make sewing-to edge of lapel straight.
Width of lapel at bottom 1¾ and 2½ at top and widest part.
The outer edge of the lapel is generally cut on the crease in the case of a bluff edge, but singly in the event of the edges being piped.
The sleeves should have a moderately forward hang.

Hints on Making

The footman's coatee is made up in a similar way to the coachman's frock, viz., plain and strong. The linings are free from all ornamental stitching, and the sleeve lining is quite plain. Many tailors put a little silk selvedge round the back of the scye to shorten it at that part in order to produce a clean and snug fit.

All the buttons on this coat, with the exception of the cuff buttons, are plugged, by which we mean a hole is made in the cloth with a bodkin, and the shank of the button forced through, and then a piece of linen is drawn through the eye of the shank, and fastened on either side; this prevents the button wobbling about, which it would otherwise do.

The link buttons are merely two buttons fastened together with a split ring or thread.

The skirt is usually lined with the same cloth as the outside.

The sword-flap is a single piece of cloth seamed on, turned over, and stitched down on the edge.

THE BUTLER'S DRESS COAT

Special Features

Cut similar to gentleman's Dress Coat, but rather heavier. It is quite free from side-edges, sword flaps, &c., as used on the footman's coatee, and silk facings are very rarely used. It always has plain buttons, and the cloth used is invariably black. The edges are finished plain, but sometimes stitched singly on extreme edge, and the cuff is made up 3½ inches deep, with two buttons. The skirts are usually lined with the same cloth as the outside, and the body is lined with Italian cloth.

The System

Drawn line O 37, the length as desired.
O to 3 one-third depth of scye.
O to 9 depth of scye.

O to 17 natural waist length.
O to 19 fashion waist length.
O to 37 full length plus seams.
17 to 1, one inch, and draw back-seam from O to 1.
Draw lines at right angles to the various points.
O to 2½ one-twelfth breast less ¼ inch.
Raise three-quarters inch.

THE BUTLER

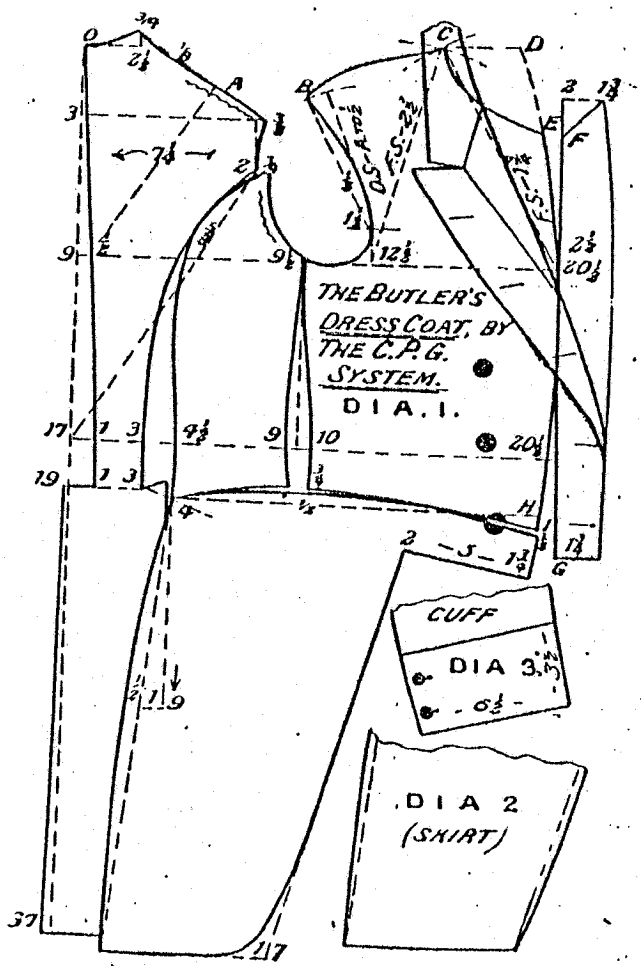
At 2 inches below 3 measure the width of back plus ½ inch.
Curve out ⅜, and draw shoulder-seam.
⅜ to 2, and 1 to 3, each one-eighteenth of the breast.
Draw line from 2 to 1, and hollow it ⅜ to ¾ inch, and complete back as shown.

The Forepart

¼ to 20½ is half-chest plus 2 inches.
20½ to 12½ is the across chest measure.

By 12½ sweep in the direction of C by the front shoulder measure less the width of back neck.

Add ¾ inch or 1 inch to this quantity, and sweep again, using point 20½ as the pivot.



Now take the over-shoulder measure less ½ to A of the back, and by the remainder sweep from 12½ in the direction of B.

C to B ¼ inch less than back from ⅛ to ⅜.

Shape scye as shown.

C to D one-twelfth breast less ½ inch.

D to E one inch more than C D.

Draw breast line from D to 20½.

The Waist

3 to 4½ is 1½ inches, and draw sideseam of sidebody by taking out ½ inch at top, and meeting the back on the depth of scye line. Sweep by 2 from 3 to 4, and so get the bottom of the sidebody.

Square a line from 4 across to A, as illustrated.

The underarm-seam is found at one-eighth breast from sidebody-seam.

9 to 10 square down and 1 inch.

Measure waist up to measure plus ½ to 1 inch, and so find point 20½.

Hollow waist-seam ¾ at side, and drop it about the same at H.

The Skirt

Square down from 4 nine inches always.

9 to 1 is 1 inch.

Draw line from 4 through 1, and add on ½ inch of round.

The strap of the skirt in front is made 1¾ inch wide at front, and 2 inches at the back, and about one-third of the width at the top, as from 4 to H.

Take out ½ inch at I.

The width of skirt at the bottom is made 1 inch less than half the top. The bottom of the skirt may either be rounded as on Diagram 1, or left square, as Diagram 2. If rounded, it must not be made so smart as for a gentleman's Dress Coat.

Hints on Making

The lapel is cut with a straight sewing to edge, and the outer edge on the crease, the dimensions being such as are indicated on diagram. The lapel comes to the bottom of the strap of skirt.

In making-up this coat, it must be borne in mind that it is a working garment, but that it must also be a smart coat, the butler occupying an important position in a gentleman's family.

The lapel is generally made to roll fairly low, having three holes above and two below. It is made up free from all ornamentation, but it is not necessary to exclude stripes from the sleeve lining, nor stitching from the sides. For the rest part the usual rules of good tailoring must be followed.

GAMEKEEPER'S COAT

Usually made of brown velveteen, Derby tweed, &c.

It is cut in Morning Coat style with very forward skirts, the spring being arranged as for Frock Coat on after the style shown on Diagram of Morning Coat for Working Man in Part II.

GAMEKEEPER

POSTILLION. FULL DRESS

Allow 3 inches over half-breast, and the same over waist.

Shoulders must be cut large, and generally it must be easy fitting. Hare pockets are put inside the skirt.

PAGE'S JACKET

(Diagram 99)

Style: Body coat, back finished with point about 9½ below waist.

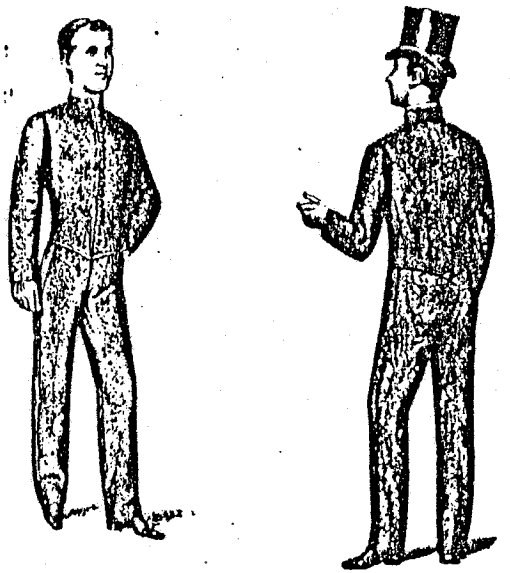
Curved over hips, neck finished with stand collar.

Generally made to button through the fronts with ball buttons placed fairly close together, say fourteen to sixteen.

Sometimes it is made to hook and eye, and three rows of studs, one down centre of front, and one up the centre of each forepart, in plastron style.

Body lining padded and stitched.

Inside breast pocket with vertical mouth.



PAGE BOY

Edges finished plain or piped. Cuffs as Diagram 96, or pointed after style of Diagram 76.

This is a garment that, though it is finished plain, should be made to appear as smart as possible.

THE POSTILLION'S JACKET

(Diagram 100)

The style of this garment is a close fitting body, finishing with a belt at the waist.

It is either finished with holes and buttons down the front, or with hooks and eyes and studs.

The back is cut on the crease, and the neck is finished with a stand collar.

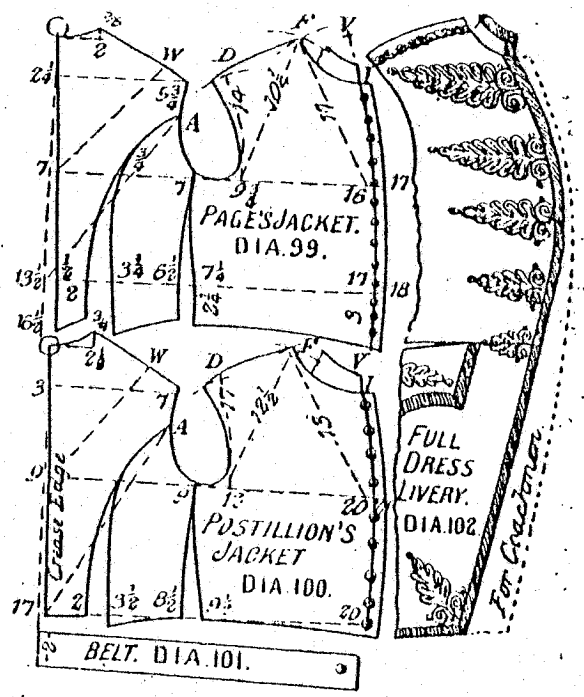
Diagram 100 will show its outline, all the points being found as previously described.

Diagram 101 is the belt, which is cut about 2 inches wide.

FULL DRESS LIVERY

(Diagram 102)

Each livery servant in a titled family has three distinct styles of suits: 1. His working or rough dress; 2. His ordinary dress; 3. His full dress.



Sometimes these are supplemented by Semi-State Dress. Both the State and the Semi-State styles are cut as Diagram 102.

The coat is a body-fitting style, having back, sidebody, forepart, and skirt.

The fronts are cut away above and below the breast, at which point they fasten with two hooks and eyes.

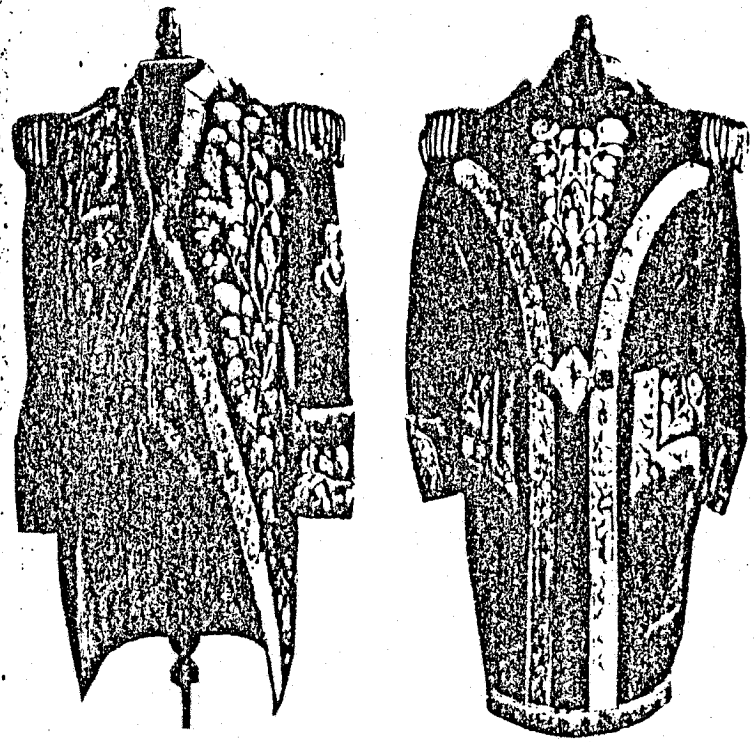
The dotted outline shows the Coachman's Dress Coat and the solid outline the Footman's.

The coat for the latter is cut away much more sharply than for the former.

The collar is of the stand type.

STATE LIVERIES

are made from coloured silk velvet, very richly embroidered in gold. There is no regulation pattern for the embroidery, but



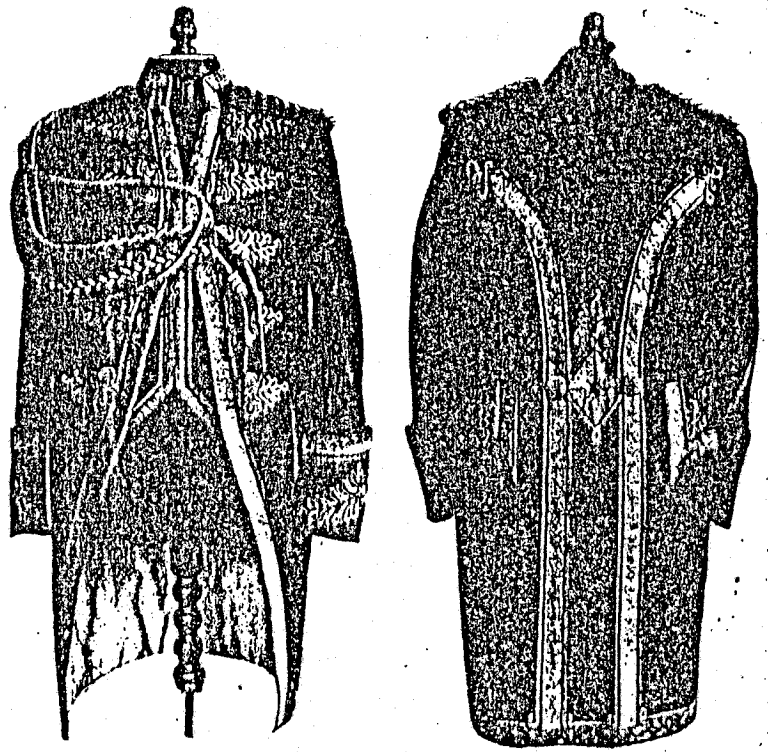
STATE LIVERIES

a good idea may be obtained from the accompanying reproductions of photographs which we were allowed to take by the kindness of Mr. S. Parnwell, of Queen Street, Cheapside, who had made these coats for Alderman and Sheriff Smallman.

The Semi-State are of the same shape, but are made of blue cloth. The photos of these show how they are sometimes made; they were taken from the garments which accom-

panied the full State ones above. Of late years notched holes made with cord have taken the place of the more elaborate braiding.

Flaps are placed on the skirts, cut with three points and a button placed under each point, which should be nearly



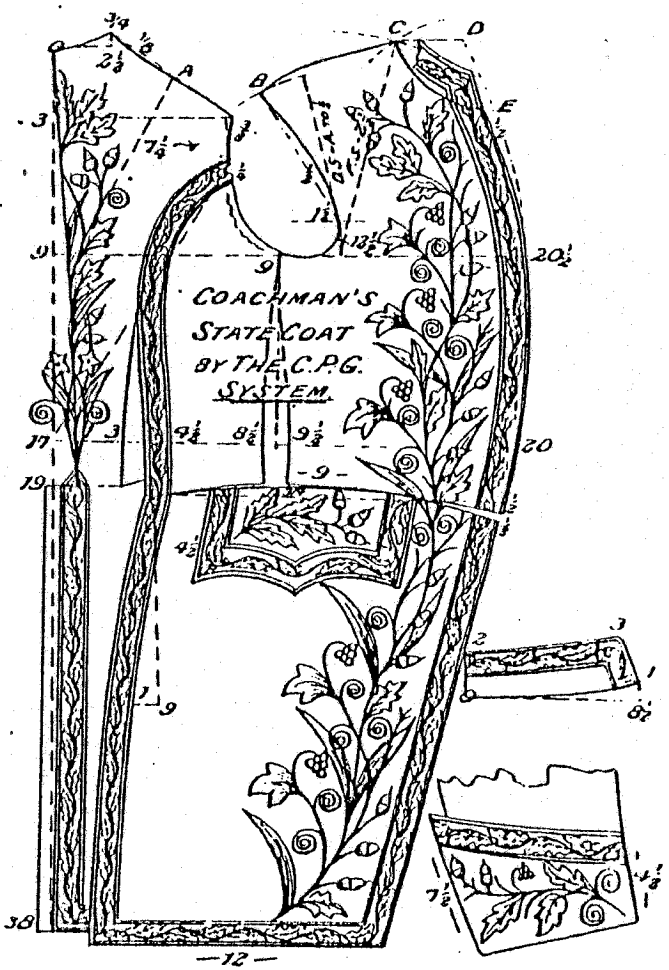
SEMI-STATE LIVERIES

hidden. Occasionally the flaps are put half above and half below the waist seam.

Lace is often used along the edges, along the top and down the back of the cuffs, down the side-seams and pleats, and down each back; finished with cushion or diamond.

Sometimes the cuffs are slashed, the slash being 6 inches long and finished with lace and three buttons.

The cuff, in that case, is 3 inches deep; the slash is put 1½ inches from forearm seam.



The working of the above diagram can be clearly understood after having dealt with the coats in the preceding pages.

The fronts are either braided or finished with notched holes, 6 inches wide at top and 3 inches wide at bottom.

BANK MESSENGERS

The style of Livery worn by bank messengers varies. Sometimes it is cut on the lines of a Footman's Coatee. At others it is in D.B. Frock Coat style.

HOTEL PORTER

BANK MESSENGER

The collar in this latter case being braided, and the name of the bank embroidered on the collar.

Crest buttons are generally used.

Strong pockets are inserted, with hole and button at mouth.

HOTEL PORTERS

The Livery worn by hotel porters is generally of the S.B. Frock Coat style, finished with a stand collar at neck.

The fronts are often elaborately trimmed, and the name of the hotel embroidered on the collar.

Sometimes they are made to hook and eye and sometimes to button.

FIREMAN'S TUNIC

OFFICER'S TUNIC

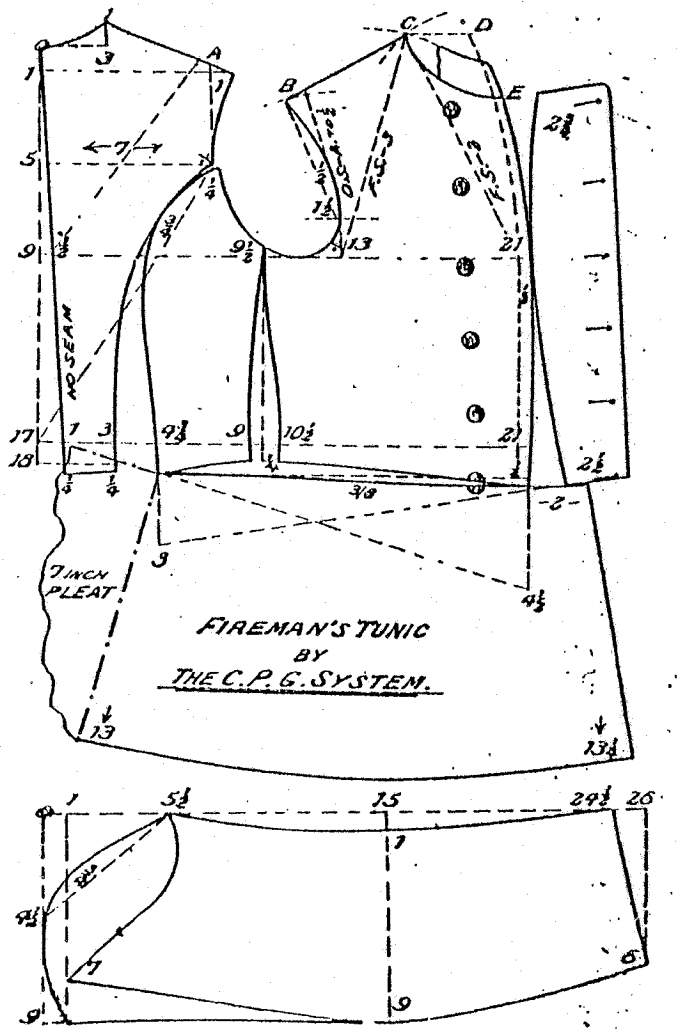
Occasionally they are also supplied with S.B. Jackets or D.B. Reefers, with the cuffs and collars trimmed.

The trousers are also piped or braided down the side seams.

FIREMAN'S TUNIC

Special Features: Double-breasted, with stand collar. Lapel cut separate; six brass buttons up each front; whole back stumped at the waist. Skirt extends round to the back, where it forms a pleat, which is finished with a triangular

tack. Sleeve finished with 2½-inch cuff. Material, blue beaver. Body parts lined tweed and chest padded.



For officers the tunic is made Single-Breasted, with eight buttons up the front.

The System

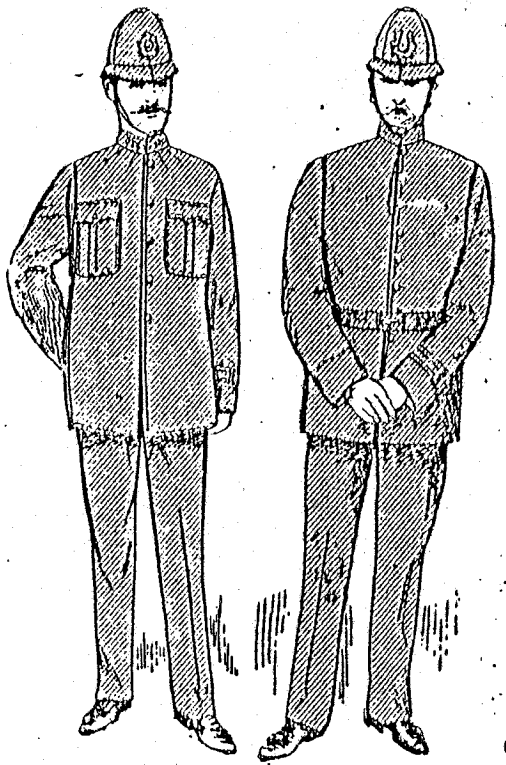
Draw line at right angles to O.
O to 1, one inch.
O to 5, half depth of scye plus ¼ inch.
O to 9, depth of scye.
O to 17, natural waist length.
Draw shoulder seam.
Shape back neck, rule back crease through as shown.
Mark off width of back plus ¼ inch on line 5, and curve out to 1 as shown.
O to 3, one-twelfth breast, or one-third of neck and ¼ inch.
3 to 1, 1 inch.
Make width of back from 1 to 3, 2 inches.
½ to 21 is half chest plus 2½.
21 to 13 the across-chest measure, plus ¼ inch for padding.
Find point C by sweeping from 13 by front shoulder, less width of back neck.
Add ¼ inch to this and sweep from 21.
C to D is one-third of neck.
D to E is one-third of the neck.
The neck measure is ½ inch more than half linen collar.
C to B a trifle less than back shoulder.
Shape scye as shown.
½ to 9½ is one-fourth breast.
3 to 4¾ is 1¾ inches.
9 to 10½ is 1½ inches.
Make up waist to measure plus 1 inch. This is less than usual on account of it being worn under a belt.
Add ½ inch all down front to provide for lapel seam, &c.
Shape the sewing to edge of the lapel by the forepart, and make it 2¾ at top and 2½ at bottom.

The Skirt

Draw the waist-seam of forepart as usual, hollowing it ¾ over hips and dropping ¼ inch at the front.
Mark down to 4½, four and a half inches always, and draw a line across to the hip button, and square down to 13. Hollow the waist seam of skirt about ⅜ inch below line.
Drop down from bottom of sidebody 3 inches, and square the front edge by it.
Make the length of skirt in front ¾ inch longer than the back, about 13 inches, and make provision for the back and the back pleat.
The officer's tunic is cut in the same way as a military tunic.

POLICE UNIFORMS

The clothing of the police is generally under the direction of the local Watch Committee. There is no universal standard of style; the descriptions we give refer to the Metropolitan Police.



POLICE JACKET AND TUNIC

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S AND SUPERINTENDENT'S DRESS TUNIC

Special Features: Dark blue cloth. Back length for a figure 5 ft. 8 in., 26 inches. Back cut on the crease. Width on waist line, made up, 8½ inches. Length of skirt, 11 inches. Front cut to meet edge to edge. Five rows of tubular braid across front, drop loop and button at each end and barrel button in centre.

Double row of tubular braid along side seams, terminating in crow's toe at top and Austrian knot at bottom.

Stand collar 1½ inches deep, row of tubular braid top and bottom, and leaves worked in black silk thread.

Cuffs ornamented with flat military braid forming a point on topsleeve, one row of tracing braid worked in successive

POLICE INSPECTOR

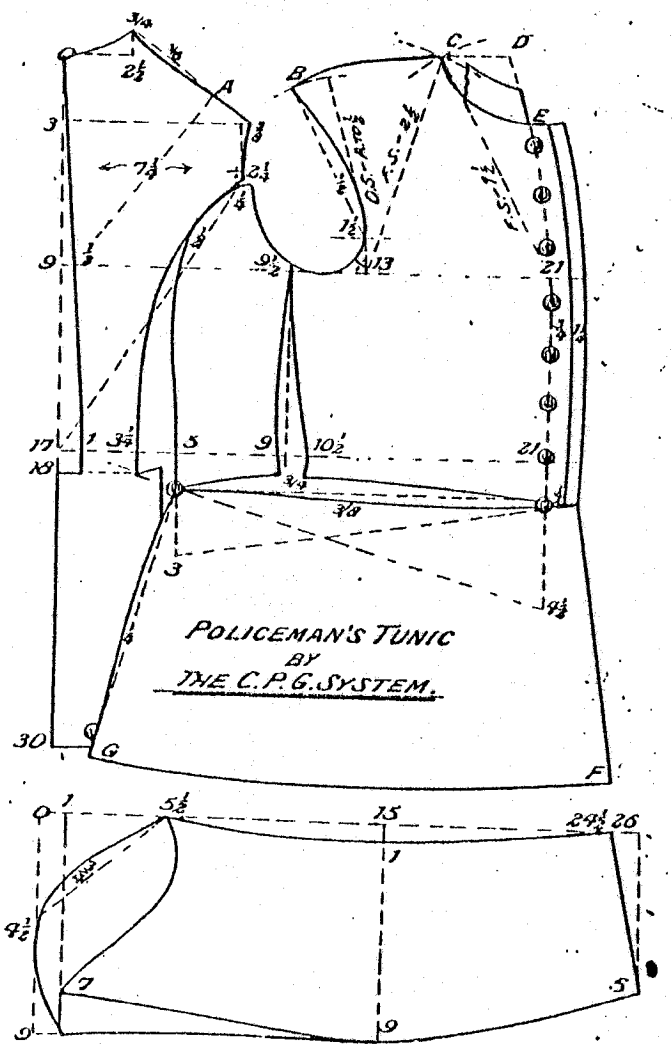
POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

circles below flat-braid. Two rows of tracing braid above flat-braid, first row in repeating curl, second row in repeating circle.

Body lined with drab Italian, imitation quilted with wadding. Skirt lined with black Italian. Sleeves lined with fancy silesia. Pocket in left breast, opening of pocket parallel with front edge.

INSPECTOR'S TUNIC

Made from dark blue cloth and cut with back seam and tack.



Front single breast to button eight. Black buttons in Metropolitan Police design.

Left forepart bound with ½ inch braid to turn at bottom of skirt. Forepart of right shirt also bound from waist-seam to turn at bottom.

Collar 1½ inch stand, top bound with flat-braid ½ inch wide, bottom covered with same braid, space between with repeating curls of tracing braid.

Cuffs one row of flat-braid pointed at top and repeating design in tracing above and below flat-braid; 3-inch slit and one button and fly, bottom of sleeve lined with alpaca.

Facing through shoulder, stitched.

Lined throughout with black alpaca; cloth buggy across shoulders; sleeve lined with drab silesia; collar lined with cloth.

Pockets in pleats, and one pocket on left skirt inside.

Side edge 10 inches long, one button at bottom.

SERGEANT'S AND CONSTABLE'S TUNIC

Made from strong blue cloth.

Length for a figure 5 ft. 8 in., 31 inches.

S.B. with stand collar, button eight.

Collar 1½ inches in height, lined with cloth, patent leather tab at neck, one large hook and eye.

Cuffs 3 inches deep at forearm-seam, and pointed on the topsleeve 5 inches at point. Two loops on under-sleeve for armlet.

The facings extend through the shoulders to 6 inches wide at waist-seam. Tunics are not lined. A buggy of cloth across the shoulders 3 inches deep at narrowest part. Wing piece of cloth round black scye, sewn to the facing at shoulder-seam. Piece of cloth placed across the back waist to serve as a stay at back-tack.

Staytape down the back skirt, which is turned in ¼ inch.

Pockets in pleats at back skirt. Skirts lined with black shalloon.

Large hook on each side to support belt, placed 1½ inches behind underarm-seam.

For sergeants the badges are sewn on blue cloth, then felled to the sleeve.

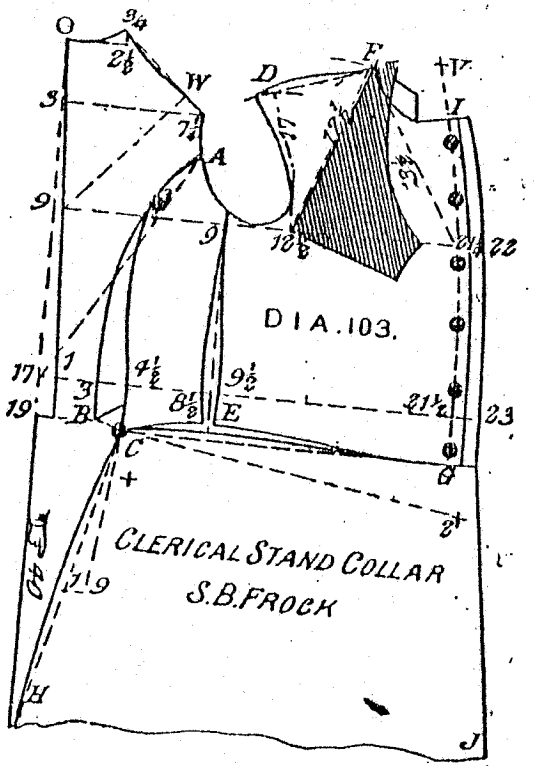
CLERICAL GARMENTS

Of the many specialities made for clergymen, those most in demand are the S.B. Stand Collar Frock, the Dress Coat, and the Cassock. We therefore illustrate these three garments as examples of clerical garments.

(Diagram 103)

Style: S.B. Frock, stand collar, with opening at point of neck about 2½ inches wide when buttoned; six buttons down front, skirt fairly long.

Special attention should be given to the neck so that the run of linen collar and coat collar may harmonise.



In cutting, the principal points are found as previously described.

A moderate amount of ease should be given, and an extra button stand left on the button side.

Add ¾ button stand to the hole side, and 1½ to the button side beyond breast line.

For the spring of skirt come down from G to X 2 to 2½ inches, and make C to X the same quantity.

These garments should be finished as neatly as possible, and the customer's wishes very carefully attended to, as they are a most exacting class of customers.

CLERICAL DRESS COAT

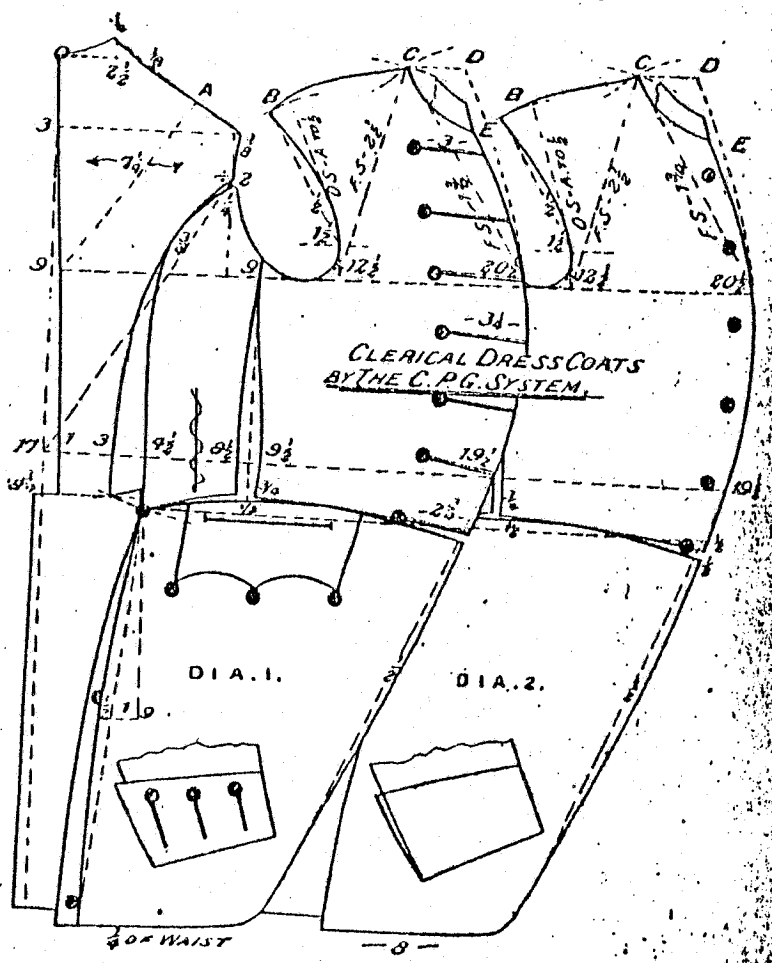
Special Features: Similar in general style to a Morning Coat, but with fronts cut away so that they only meet at the

CLERICAL S.B. FROCK COAT

front of breast, where they fasten with a hook and eye. For Archbishops and Bishops, these are finished with seven rows of narrow cord (such as is now used instead of notched holes) up each front, with button on the end of each.

The Court regulations say eight rows, but the best clerical tailors in the West End only put seven, so we illustrate the

latter. Three-pointed flaps on hips, with buttons under. Long side edge with three cords and buttons. Gauntlet cuff with three buttons across. This is made from purple cloth or

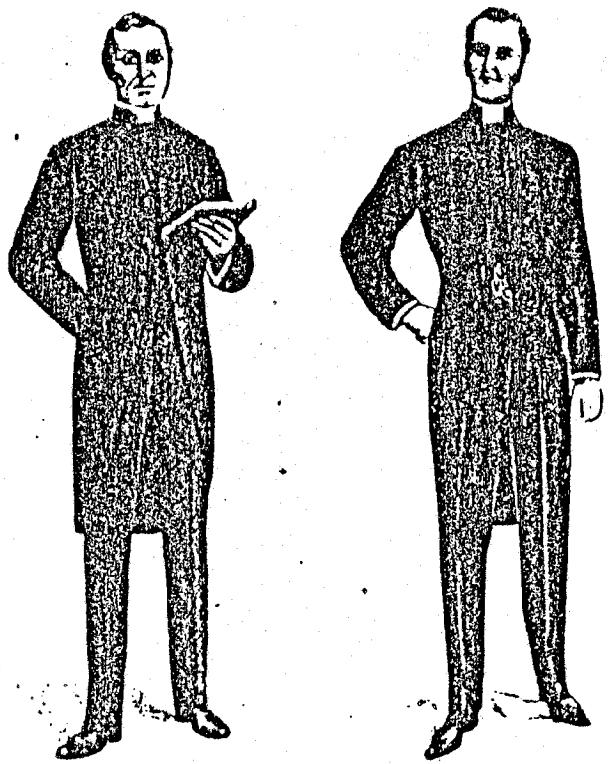


plum doeskin and lined white silk or satin, and has flaps and pockets across waist.

For Deans and Clergymen generally the style shown on Diagram 2 is worn. The cut of this is the same, but it is

plainer, being minus cords on the fronts, flaps on the hips, side edges, and buttons and cords on the cuffs.

These are made from black cloth, and have six buttons up the right front. Sometimes a pointed flap is added at the hips, and three buttons are put across the cuffs, but that is a matter of taste.



CLERICAL DRESS COAT ANOTHER STYLE

THE SYSTEM. (Diagram 1)

Draw line O 18¾.
O to 3 one-third depth of scye.
O to 9 depth of scye.
O to 17 natural waist length.
O to 18¾ fashion waist.
O to full length the measure taken plus ½ inch.

Draw lines at right angles.
O to 2½ one-twelfth breast less ½ inch.
2½ to ¾, three-quarters inch. Draw back neck O to ¾.
17 to 1 one inch.
Measure off the width of back plus two seams.
Curve out to ⅜, and shape shoulder-seam.
Make width of black scye and back waist both about one-eighteenth breast.
Draw line from 2 to 17, and hollow side-seam ¾.
9 to 20½ half chest plus 2 inches.
20½ to 12½ the across-chest measure.
Find the shoulders by sweeping as previously explained.
Suppress waist 1½ between 3 and 4½, and 1 inch between 8½ and 9½, and make up waist to half measure nett.
C to D one-twelfth breast less ½ inch.
Draw breast line from D to 20½.
Cut away front about 1 inch at E, and shape the outline of front as shown, also lowering gouge 1 inch.
Find the position of waist-seam by making point 2 a pivot, and sweeping from bottom of side-seam of back.
Square across and hollow over the hip ¾ inch to 1 inch.
Square down from the point 9, and mark back 1. Draw line from hip button through this. Add on ½ inch of round, and complete as shown.
Bottom is made 8 inches for the 36-inch chest size.

Hints on Making

These require making with the same care usually bestowed on Dress Coats.

The buttons usually put on are plain, but Chaplains to the King have black vulcanite buttons engraved with the Royal Cypher and Imperial Crown.

CLERICAL CASSOCK

(Diagram 104)

Style: S.B., stand collar, full skirted, three seams with box pleats at centre of back, and both sideseams starting about 2 inches below waist.

Usually about 40 buttons down front, only every one being made to button below waist.

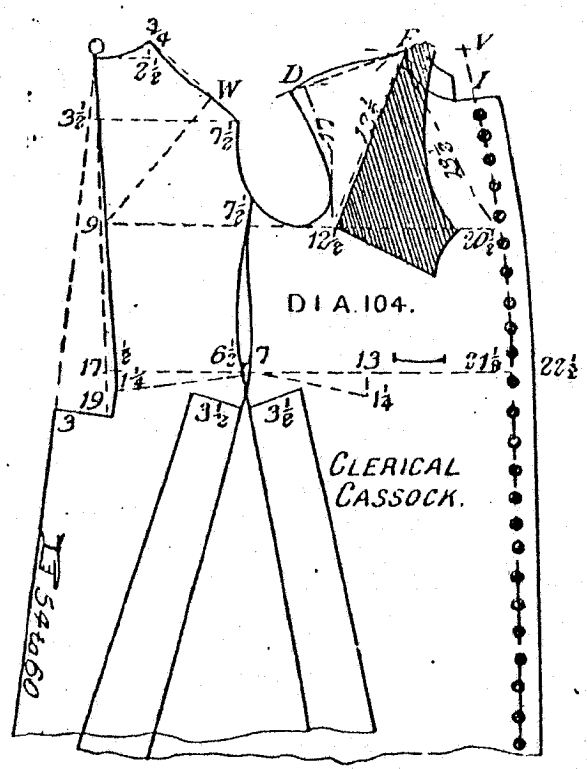
Cut long enough to cover trousers, the rule being to make length 10 inches less than the height of customer.

Special care must be taken to give sufficient spring at bottom, especially at the front for walking.

The cassock for a man, 36 breast, should measure about 6½ yards round bottom.

The materials used are serge, russell cord, alpaca, or silk.

They are usually lined to top of pleats, pockets arranged in side pleats and opening to allow of the hands going into the under pockets.



The diagram will explain itself, all the points being indicated by inches; the spring of the pleats is found by marking back 6 inches and dropping 1¼. Pleats may be made from 1 to 3½ inches wide.

Cassocks are sometimes made D.B.

In this case add on 3 to 6 inches in front of edge of Diagram 104, and continue curve of neck up on the other side so that it does not measure more than one-third of the neck across.

Cassock worn by Presbyterians are double-breasted, cut about 36 inches long without pleats at side or back seams, and have welt pockets at the sides.

The Roman Catholic Clergy wear the S.B. Cassock with a short full cape about 13 or 14 inches long, cut in the three-

CLERICAL CASSOCK

quarter style. The sleeves are also capped about 8 inches down from the forearm.

Sometimes they have their cassocks cut with a sidebody after the old paletot style, the pleats being arranged as usual at the back and sides.

The cassock is sometimes called by its French name, "a Soutane."

Patterns for any style of Clerical garment may be obtained from our offices by return of post.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL COURT DRESS

We now illustrate the cutting of the Court Dress Coat worn by the legal gentlemen on important State occasions.

The velvet dress for those entitled to wear silk robes, is :

Coat : Black silk velvet, S.B. stand collar; the fronts meet at breast point, and are held in position by a hook and eye. Seven buttons up the fronts, and the same number of notched holes of black cord on the left front, the top front being made

KING'S COUNSEL

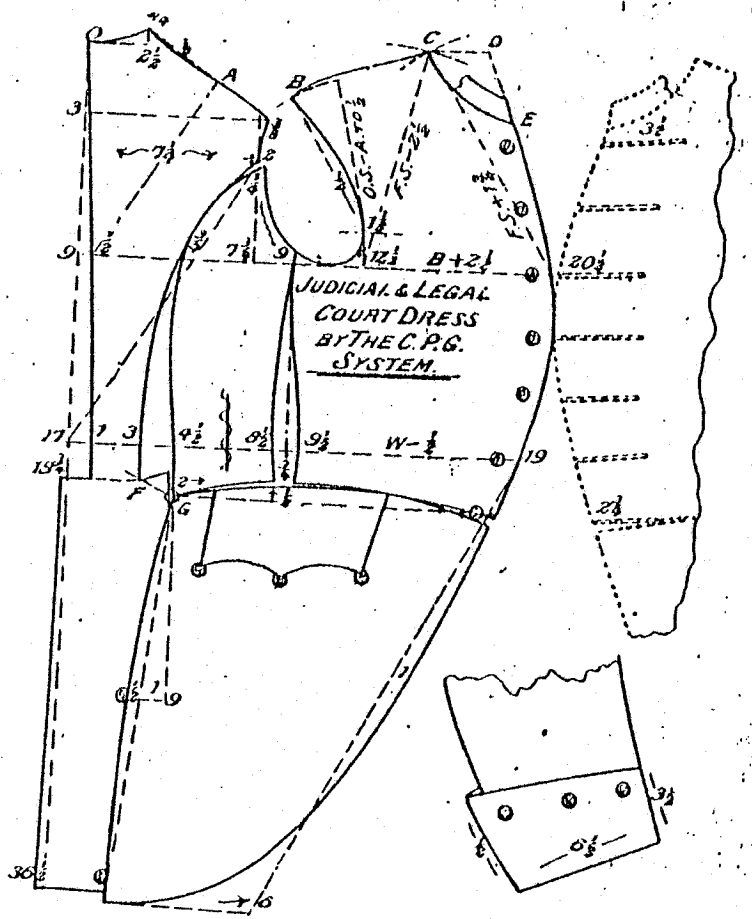
3½ inches in length, and the bottom one, which is in the seam, is made 2¾ inches. Three pointed flaps are placed across the waist, and there is a button sewn on skirt under each point. There are six buttons at back, two at the top of pleat, two in the centre of back skirts, and two at the bottom.

The sleeves have deep turned-up cuffs with three buttons. Inside breast and pleat pockets, linings of black silk.

Black velvet buttons are used for the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and for Judges of the High Court of Justice, but for all others in the Law these are substituted by the cut steel pattern.

A wig bag is attached to the collar-seam at the nape of neck.

The Court suit of black cloth is the same shape, &c., as the velvet one, but for those holding official appointments, the four lower buttons on the back skirt are omitted.



The cloth dress, as described for those entitled to wear silk robes, is used for levees, &c.

The Cutting

The cutting of these coats is fully illustrated on the accompanying diagram, and is as follows:

Draw line O, 36½. O to 3 one-third depth of scye.

O to 9 depth of scye.
O to 17 natural waist length.
O to 18¾ the fashion waist.
O to 36½ the full length plus ½ inch.
Draw lines at right angles.
O to 2½ one-twelfth breast, less ¼ inch.
Raise three-quarter inch, and shape back neck
17 to 1 one inch, and draw back-seam, O to 1.
At 2 inches below 3, measure the width of back plus seams.
Spring out to ⅜, and draw shoulder-seam.
Draw line from 2 to 17, and hollow ¾ inch.
Width of back scye and back waist each one-ninth of the half breast.
3 to 4½, 1½ inches. Take out ¼ inch at 2.
Make 2 a pivot, and sweep from F to G.
9 to 20½ half chest plus 2½ inches.
20½ to 12½ the across-chest measure.
From 12½ sweep by front shoulder less width of back neck.
Add ¾ inch to this, and sweep from 20½, and so find neck point.
12½ to B the over-shoulder less ½ A of the back.
Shape scye and shoulder as shown.
C to D 1½ to 2 inches.
Draw front of breast from D to 20½.
D to E one-twelfth breast plus ½ inch.
Place the under-arm seam at 9, which is one-eighth breast from the sidebody seam.
Take out 1 inch under the arm.
Measure up waist to measure, plus ½ inch, and complete run of front.
Square across from G, and hollow ¾ over the hips.
Square down from G to 9 nine inches.
9 to 1 one inch, and add ½ inch of round.
Complete as diagram.

The position and number of buttons and cords are precisely the same as the velvet one first described; but the buttons are plain black silk covered.

Waistcoat: Same shape, &c., as the velvet, but it is made of superfine cloth, and has buttons to match those on the coat.

Breeches: Superfine cloth; three small black buttons at knee, and steel buckles.

UNOFFICIAL COURT DRESS

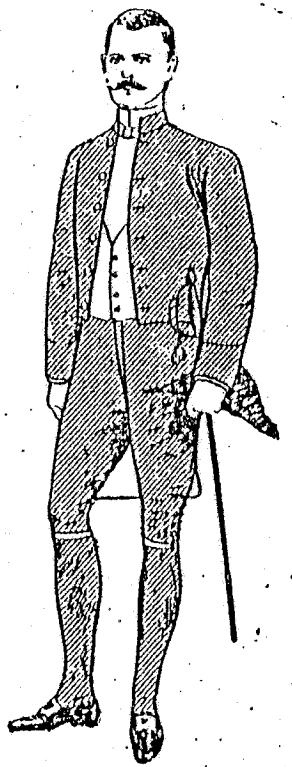
The Court Dress worn by the Lord Mayor of London and others, including Mayors, Sheriffs, &c., differs only from the

Court Dress worn by other unofficial personages in that they wear lace bands and ruffles at neck and cuffs.

Highland gentlemen may wear a Highland kilt, &c., with doublet of cloth or velvet, as a military uniform.

Three styles are in wear at present—(1) the old; (2) the

CLOTH COURT DRESS FOR LEVEES



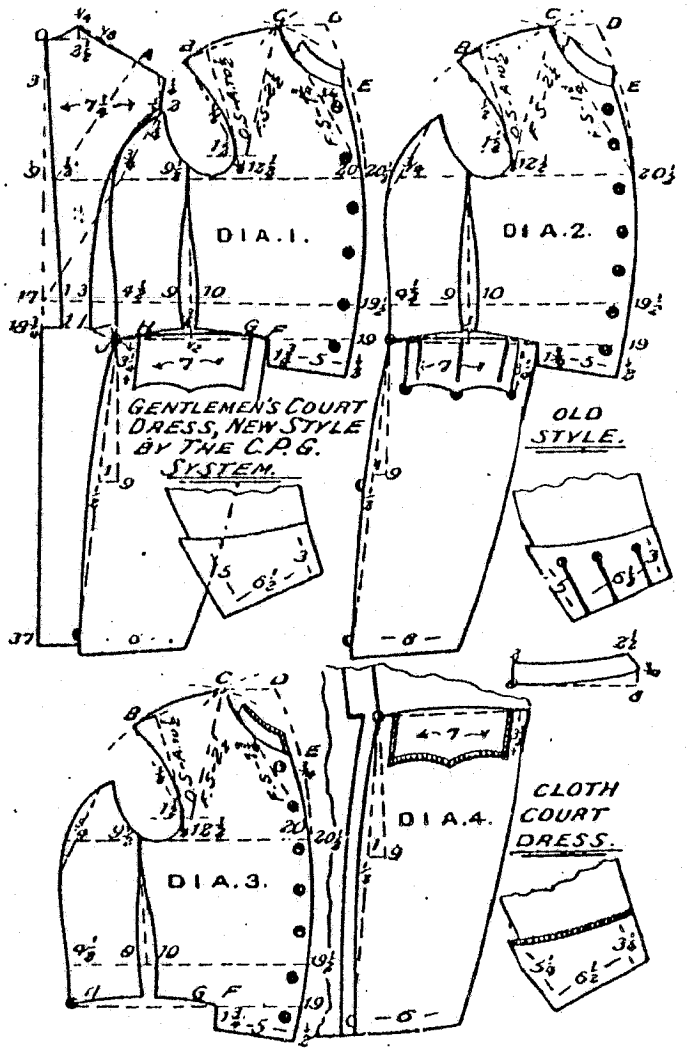
VELVET COURT DRESS

new; (3) the cloth Court dress. All new orders must conform with the Court dress regulations.

The New Style. (Diagram 1)

Material, black silk velvet: Style, S.B. stand collar; fronts cut away, and made to meet edge to edge, but furnished with six buttons on the right forepart, and six dummy holes on the left. Pointed flaps are put on the hips (see Diagram 1); hip

buttons behind, and one at the bottom of each pleat at back of skirt. Sleeves finished with gauntlet cuffs; lined with silk



throughout, generally white, but occasionally black is used. Buttons of cut steel.

The old style (Diagram 2) has the fronts cut large enough

to fasten with hook and eye. Seven buttons and blind holes up the fronts in place of six. The cuffs have three buttons at the top edge of gauntlets, and flaps have a button under each point. Three buttons at each back pleat, wig-bag at top of back.

CLOTH COURT DRESS

(Diagrams 3 and 4)

Generally called the levee dress, same shape as the new style.

Material: Faced cloth, either mulberry, claret, or green. Other details as the new style (Diagram 1), but it has gold embroidery on the collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps (see Diagrams 3 and 4).

Gilt buttons mounted with an Imperial Crown.

Trousers finished with gold lace down the sideseams. Vest, white.

For Mourning: A black crape band 3¼ inches wide is worn on the left sleeve above the elbow.

Royal Academicians have gilt buttons with crown and R.A. on them. The rest of the fittings being in harmony.

The System. (Diagram 1)

Draw line O 37.
O to 3 one-third depth of scye.
O to 9 depth of scye.
O to 17 natural waist length.
O to 18¾ fashion waist length.
O to 37 full length plus seams.
Draw lines at right angles to these points.
O to 2½ one-twelfth breast less ½ inch.
2½ to ¾, three-quarters inch.
At 2 inches below 3 measure the width of back plus seams.
Curve out a quarter and draw shoulder-seam.
From ½ to 20½ half chest plus 2 inches.
20½ to 12½ the across-chest.
From 12½ sweep by the front shoulder less width of back neck.

Add ¾ inches to this quantity and sweep from 20½, and so find point C.

Measure from ½ to A of the back.

Deduct this from the over-shoulder, and by the remainder sweep from 12½ to find point B.

C to B is a trifle less than ¾ to ¼ of the back

Shape the scye by these points.

The Sideseams

The width of back scye and back waist are both one-eighteenth breast.

Draw a line from 2 to 17 at waist, and hollow side-seam ⅜ on depth of scye line.

Take out ¼ inch at top and 1½ inch at waist between back and sidebody.

Make 2 a pivot and sweep from I to J for the length of sidebody.

Square across from J, and hollow over the hips ¾ inch.

Place the under-arm seam one-eighth of the breast from the sidebody seam, and take out 1 inch between 9 and 10.

Measure up the waist to the nett waist measure.

Mark back from 20½ half an inch, and shape front as shown.

The breast-line is drawn from D to 20½.

C to D is one-twelfth the breast less ½ inch.

The bottom of the forepart is 2 inches below line, J.F.

The width from 19 to F is one-third the distance from 19 to J.

D to E is one-twelfth breast, and the collar is brought to the end of the neck.

The Skirt

Square down from J to 9 nine inches.

9 to 1 one inch and draw line from J to bottom.

Add ½ inch of round.

Make width of skirt at bottom about 6 inches, or let the total width of back skirt and skirt equal one-fourth waist.

Sleeve is cut as usual, with gauntlet cuff of the dimensions illustrated.

Hints on Making

These garments, being the highest class of dress garments worn by civilians, demand that they should be made in the best style.

Velvet cannot be pressed in the ordinary way, or the pile would be crushed. It may, however, be pressed by turning the iron up, putting the press pad and the damp cloth on the top, and pressing the garment over the upturned iron. Too much fulness must not be put on the hips, nor in the sleeve-head, as there is no shrinking it away. This also accounts for less addition being made to the second sweep. The buttons put down the front should be plugged.

OFFICIAL FULL DRESS COAT

for the Civil and Consular Service. This includes every non-military representative of the Crown, from Cabinet Ministers and Privy Councillors down to the most junior of Consular Agents and certain grades of permanent officials in Government departments.

EMBROIDERY ON FIRST CLASS OFFICIAL'S COURT DRESS

Except in the highest grades, the uniforms are meagre, as regards elaboration.

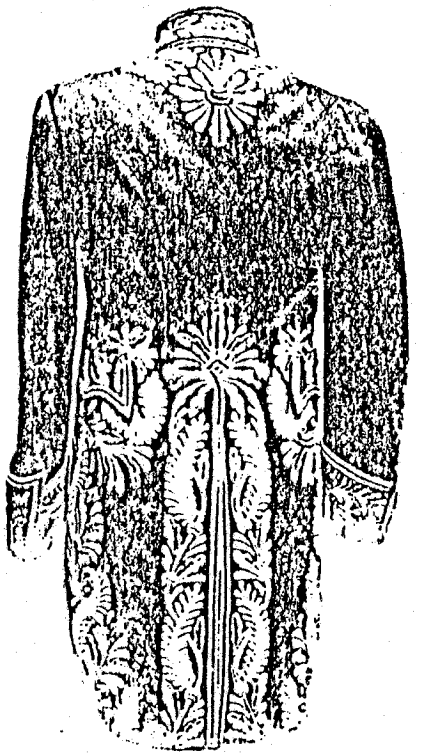
The Civil Service proper is divided into five classes.

There are two orders of dress—full, and undress.

Full dress consists of coatee, breeches, silk stockings, shoes with buckles, hat, sword and knot, sword belt and gloves. In undress, trousers are worn instead of breeches. Gold trimmed hat at military functions.

The coatee is of dark blue superfine cloth, with black velvet stand collar and gauntlet cuffs, pocket flaps of cloth.

In the first and second classes there are two coatees, full dress and undress.

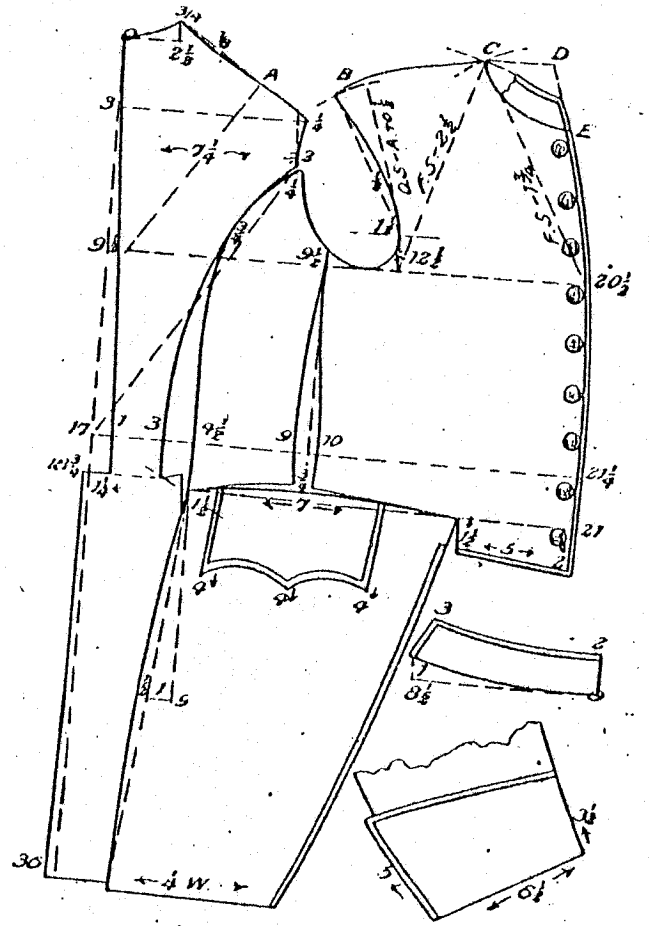


EMBROIDERY OF OFFICIAL DRESS COAT (FIRST CLASS)

The full dress coat is heavily embroidered in gold on the forepart, front skirt, backskirt at the back of neck, between the hip buttons, on the collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps, hook and eye to throat, nine gilt-mounted buttons (plugged) up front, two at waist, two in pleat.

The undress coat has embroidery on collar, cuffs, flaps and back only, and buttons through.

The remaining classes use only one coat, which is the same as for undress in the higher grades, the distinction of rank being indicated by a reduction in the quantity of embroidery.



OFFICIAL COURT DRESS COAT

The first class are almost covered with a rich design of gold oak and laurel wreaths, becoming more attenuated down to the fourth class, that for the fifth class is merely a plain edging to collar, cuffs and flaps.

The special distinction granted to Ambassadors is additional embroidery on back-seams, and fore and hind-arm sleeve-seams of the (otherwise) first class full dress.

The regulation dimensions for the embroidery are:

First class, 5 inches wide.

Second class, 4 inches wide.

Third and fourth classes have embroidery on the collar, cuffs, back, and pocket flaps.

Fifth class, embroidery on the collar, cuffs and pocket flaps only, and of pattern according to rank.

But in this respect variations occur. We have seen embroidery really massive in design; we have also seen it skeletonised, and the key to this mystery is—price!

The cutting of the Official Court Dress is illustrated on the diagram. The strap of the skirt is cut in one with the forepart. The fronts are made to fasten with hooks and eyes, though the buttons are put down the left forepart. The back is cut whole and stumped at the waist.

The breeches of white kerseymere, with gilt buckles at knees, and three small covered buttons of same material.

White silk stockings.

Black patent shoes, gilt buckles. The buckles (S and K) are of special design (rose, thistle, and shamrock).

The sword has gilt hilt and mountings; the scabbard is black. It is ornamented with a gold bullion tassel knot, and is carried in a cloth "frog," with silk shoulder suspenders. The frog is white for full dress, blue for undress.

In the latter order trousers take the place of breeches in all grades. Dark blue cloth, the sideseams having gold lace on them. Rank is indicated by width of the lace; first and second classes, 2½ inches; third and fourth, 2 inches; fifth, 1 inch.

Black patent military boots in undress. Every other article as in full dress.

White kid gloves.

So far as the tailor is concerned, the foregoing particulars apply to Consular uniforms, and to members of the Royal Household (not being military officials). It should be mentioned, however, that the Household uniforms vary as regards collars and cuffs, scarlet cloth taking the place of black velvet, and that officials of third class rank are entitled to the full dress coat which is allowed to the first and second classes only in the Diplomatic Service.

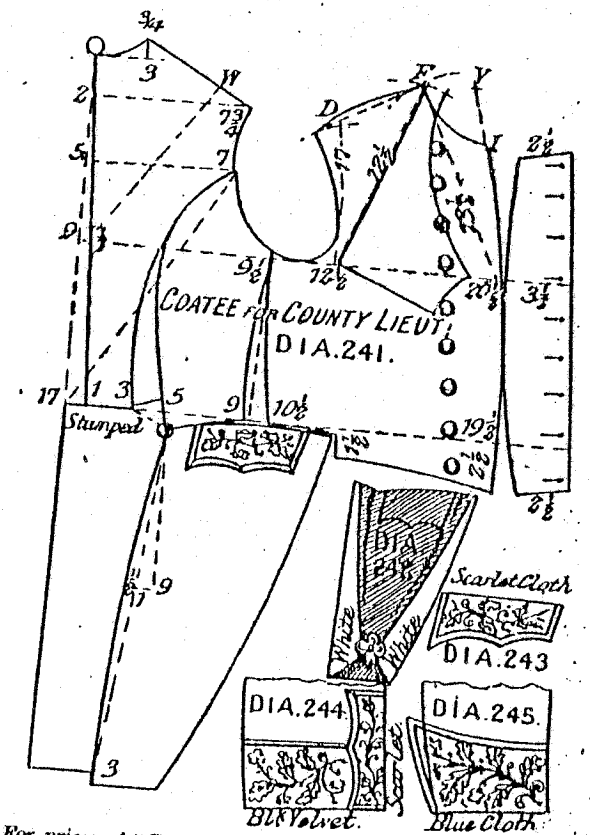
For details of these see C. P. G. to Body Coats.

The photos given here are of a coat made for a leading Government official. The embroidery was done by Messrs. Stillwell & Co.

COATEE FOR COUNTY LIEUTENANT

(Diagram 241)

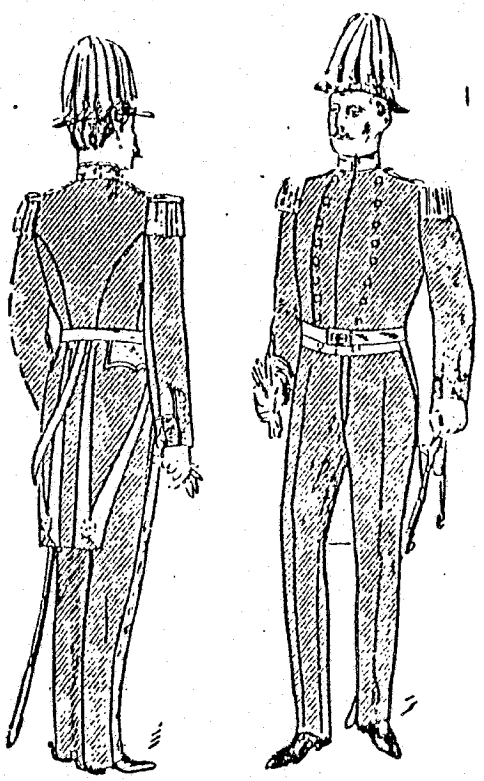
This is made of scarlet cloth.
D.B., stand collar, 9 buttons up each front.



For prices of "Diplomatic Uniforms," see pages 87 and 88

Skirts faced with white (see Diagram 242).
Collar of blue cloth, embroidered flap at waist (as Diagram 243).
Device of rose, shamrock, and thistle at bottom of skirt (see Diagram 242).
Diagram 244 shows the cuff of Lord-Lieutenant.

Diagram 245, the Deputy-Lieutenant's cuff.
Diagram 243 is the skirt flap for the Lord-Lieutenant.
The cuff for the Deputy-Lieutenant is finished quite plain.
The coatee worn by the Lieutenant of the City of London is of the same pattern as that worn by the Lord-Lieutenant,



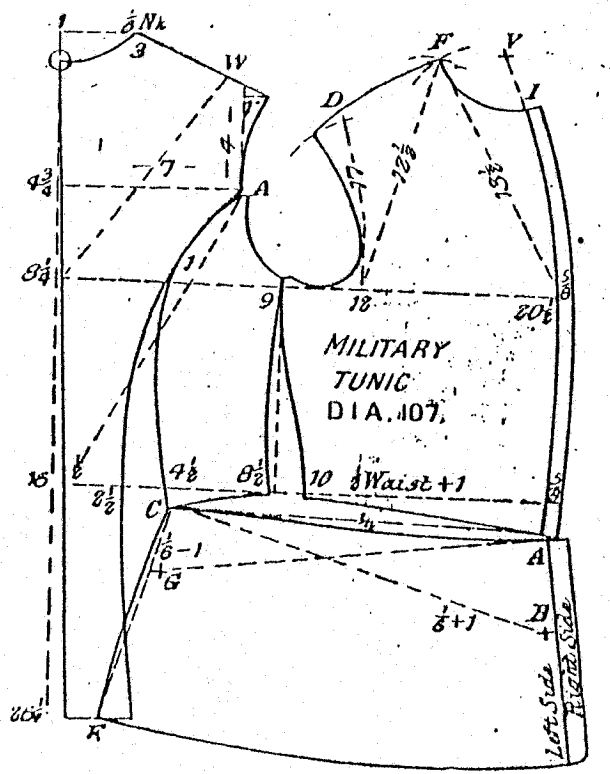
COUNTY LIEUTENANT

but with a few distinctive emblems associated with the City of London.

MILITARY GARMENTS

Sealed patterns of all kinds of military garments, together with full details of the latest regulations, are kept at the War Office, Whitehall, W., where they may be inspected free of charge by any one interested. As the details of finish are so

often changed, the cutting only is dealt with. The present tendency is to adopt a universal pattern for each type of garment.



MILITARY TUNIC

(Diagram 107)

This adaptation of our system is taught at the Royal Army School of Cutting, Pimlico.

Measures: 8¼, 16, 26, 6¾, 20, 3½, 8½, 12½, 17, 36, 32.

System: 0 to 1, one inch.

O, 8¼, depth of scye.

O, 16, natural waist length.

O, 26½, full length plus ½ inch.

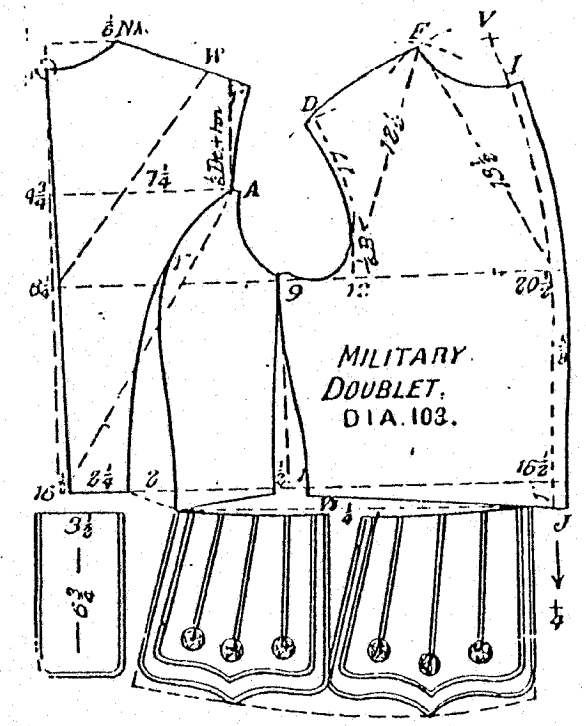
16 to ½, ½ inch, and draw line from O through ½ to bottom.

Draw lines at right angles to 1, 4¾, 8¼, 16,

1 to 3, one-third neck (this being half linen collar and ½ inch).

4¾ to A, across-back measure plus one seam, the back being cut on crease.

Square up from A one-sixth breast plus 1 inch, and curve back scye out 1 inch.



Draw line A to 16 and hollow back at 1, one inch.

8¼ to 9 one-fourth breast.

8¼ to 20½ half-chest plus 2½.

One of the official regulations being that they shall be cut large enough to allow of warm clothing being worn underneath, so that freedom of fit is essential, especially at the breast.

Find neck-point F by sweeps, as before described.

Measure up to D, the over-shoulder measure, less 8¼ to W of back.

F to V one-sixth neck; make F V parallel to depth of scye line.

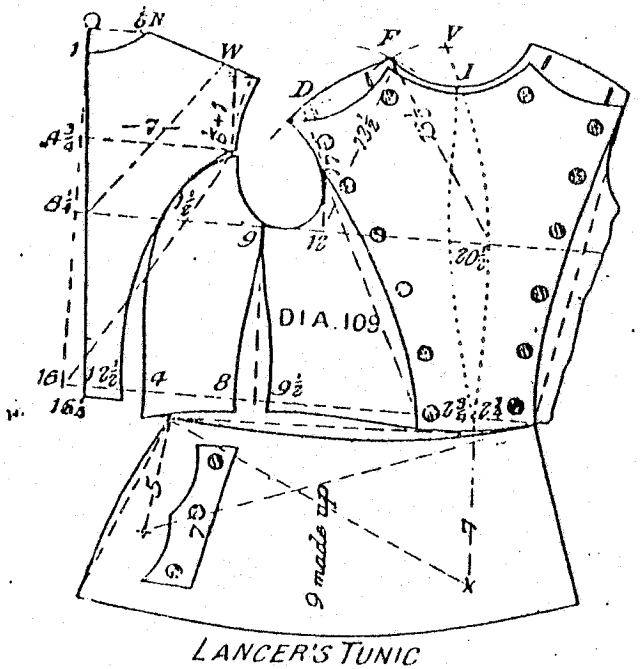
V to I the same quantity.

It is essential the neck should fit closely.

Suppress waist 2 at sideseam and 1½ at underarm.

Measure up to half waist plus 1 inch.

Add on ½ on hole side and about 1½ on the button side,



LANCER'S TUNIC

unless the button-stand is sewn on, a plan which is generally followed.

Skirt, A to B, one-sixth seat plus 1.

Square C, E by B, C.

Add on ½ inch of round.

C G, one-sixth seat less 1, and get run of front at right angles to A G.

Draw a line across from C to A, and hollow ¼ inch.

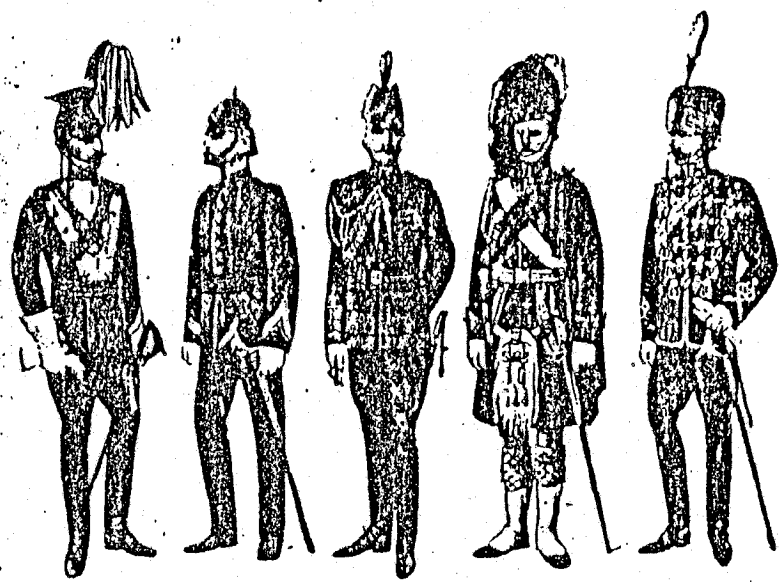
The length of skirt for Field Marshal, General Officers and Colonels on Staff, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Foot Guards, Infantry Regiments, Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, and departments generally, is 10 inches.

For Staff, Cavalry and Rifle Regiments they are 9 inches, varying one-eighth inch for every inch of height.

HIGHLAND DOUBLET

(Diagram 108)

This is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a tunic with the skirts cut in two.



Lancers Infantry Staff Highland Hussar

VARIOUS STYLES OF TUNICS

These skirts are known as Inverness skirts.

They are cut 8, 7½ and 7 inches deep, with skirt flaps on the first two ½ inch shorter.

The first skirt 1½ inches from centre of bottom button.

Three loops of gold braid with buttons on each skirt flap.

Pockets in the skirts, and front skirts and flaps lined white.

Fronts, collars, skirts, and flaps edged white, ¼ wide.

Eight buttons up front and two behind.

The system of cutting the body part is the same as for tunic.

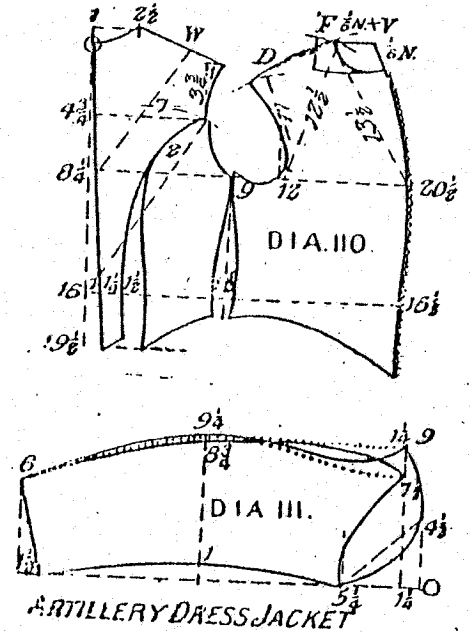
LANCER'S TUNIC

(Diagram 109)

The principle feature of this garment is the double-breasted finish to the front.

The body part is cut the same as the tunic.

The front is finished with a plastron cut 2¾ from breast line at waist, and to within 1 inch of neck and shoulder points at top, F D.



The back is rather narrower at waist, and in order to get a shorter sideseam, mark in 1 inch at waist, and only suppress waist 1¼ at sideseam.

The back skirt is stumped, and the skirt itself is finished with a slash or pointed flap, 7 inches deep.

The skirt is made up 9 inches deep.

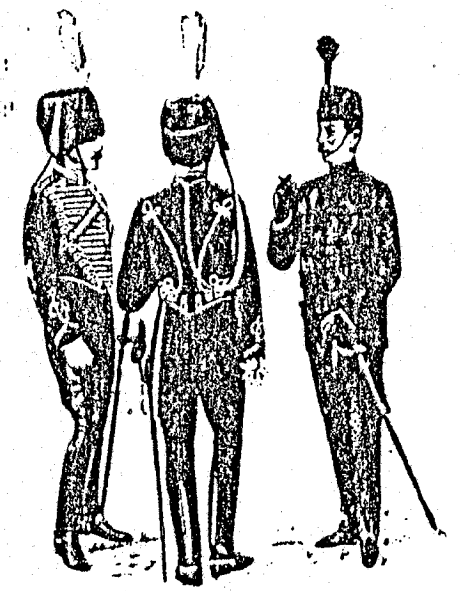
To find spring over seat come down 7 in front, as shown, and mark down 5 behind.

There are two rows of buttons up the front, seven in each row, the Regulations stating they shall be 8 inches apart at top and 4 inches at waist.

Two buttons are placed at waist behind.

The piping up sideseam forms a continuous run with the hind arm, hence the extra round given to sideseams.

The plastron has to be made up so that it can button to the right or left side as required.



ARTILLERY DRESS JACKET AND RIFLE PATROL JACKET

ARTILLERY DRESS JACKET

(Diagrams 110 and 111)

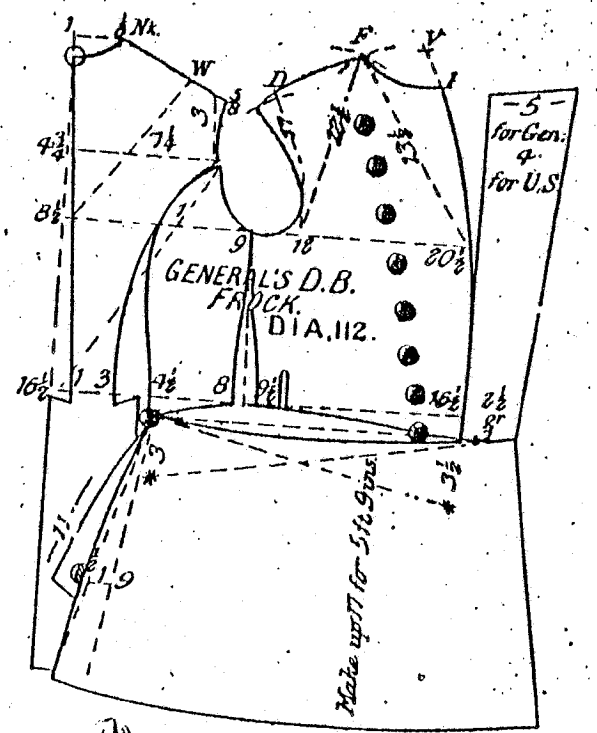
This is another variation of the tunic, and is worn by Artillery officers:

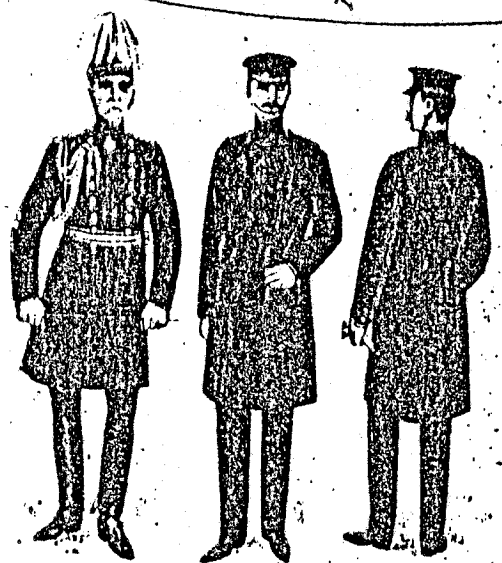
It is cut with a short pointed back sharply curved up over the hips.

The fronts, backs and sleeves are elaborately trimmed, full details and illustrations of which will be found published in the Dress Regulations of the Army.

The cutting of this is, to all intents and purposes, the same as the tunic, with the exception that the back is cut narrower at waist and more hollow.

The back is cut on the crease, 1¼ inches wide at waist.





GENERAL AND GUARDS—FROCK COATS

The sideseam is hollowed 2 inches from a line drawn from the top of the sideseam to 16.

The length of the back is 3½ below the natural waist.

The sides 1½ inches, and the fronts 4 inches, below the waist line.

It is made to hook and eye up the front, and fastens with ball buttons and loops of braid.

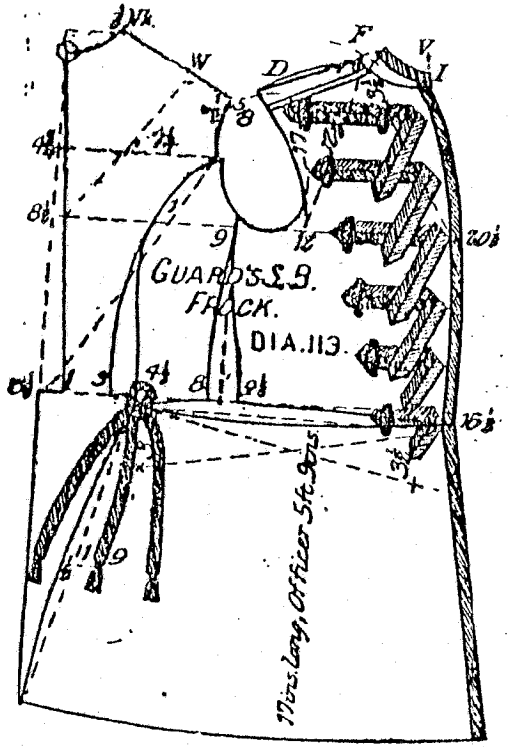


Diagram 111 shows how the hind arm seam of sleeve is adjusted to get a run with the sideseam, and a similar alteration is necessary for Lancers' Tunics.

GENERAL'S AND UNIVERSAL SERVICE D.B. FROCK COAT

(Diagram 112)

This garment is made of blue cloth, with blue velvet collar and cuffs for Generals.

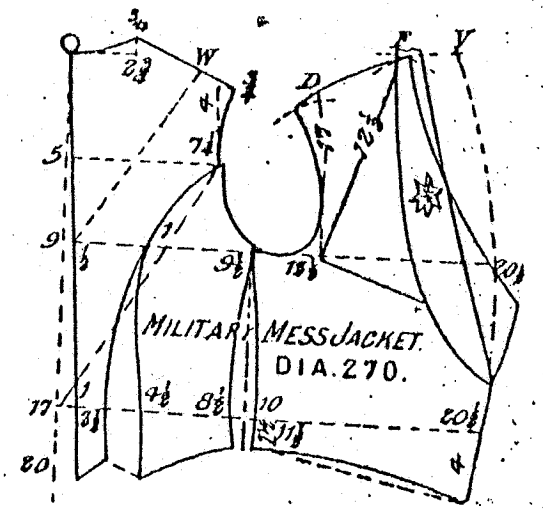
Plain side edge at pleats 11 inches long, with one button at bottom.

Eight buttons up each front, 8 inches apart at top and 4 at bottom for the General.

This necessitates a lapel 5 inches wide at top, 3 at waist.

For all other officers the number of buttons is 6, which are placed 6 inches apart at top and three at the bottom.

For the Universal Service Frock Coat the lapel is cut 4 at top and 2½ at waist.



The length of the skirt is made up 17 inches for a man 5 ft. 9 in.

For the Universal Service it is cut to reach to the knees.

The waist is cut short so that the belt hook may support the belt.

The back is cut whole and stumped at the waist.

The waist only has 1 inch allowed over the half measure, hence the increased suppression at sides and under arm seams.

A garment that is held close to the figure by a belt requires more suppression than an ordinary garment.

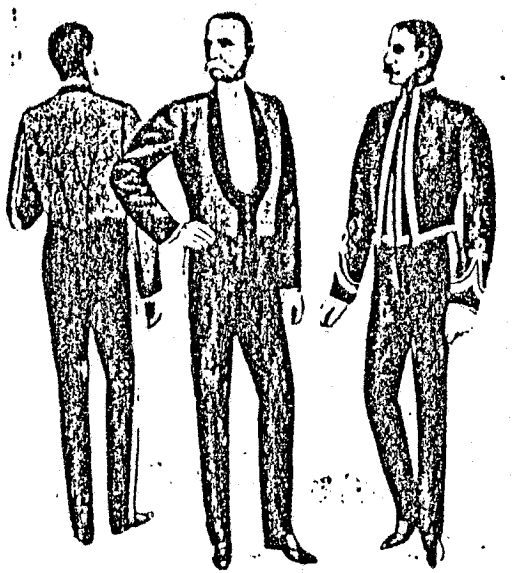
The special features to be embodied in the cutting of these garments are all clearly illustrated on Diagram 112.

GUARD'S S.B. FROCK COAT.

(Diagram 113)

The S.B. Frock Coat, trimmed after the style shown on this diagram, is worn by the Household Cavalry and the Foot Guards.

The general features of this coat are Single-Breasted, fastening with hooks and eyes; but the details of finish vary,



UNIVERSAL SERVICE AND LIFE GUARDS—MESS JACKETS

and so, once again, we must refer our readers to the Dress Regulations.

MILITARY MESS JACKETS

There are two styles of Mess Jackets—the roll collar, as shown on Diagram 270, and the stand collar, as shown on Diagram 271.

The roll collar is mostly adopted; indeed, the stand collar style is only worn by the officers of the Life Guards and a few others.

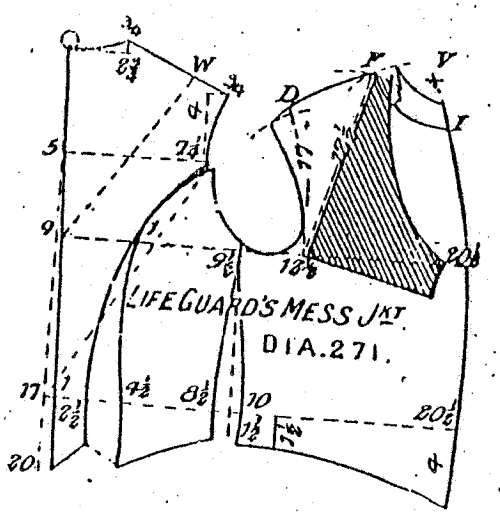
The roll collar pattern is finished in an almost endless variety of ways.

The facings on collar and cuffs are very varied.

Scarlet with blue facings and cuffs being mostly favoured by those who are responsible for the framing of Regulations.

THE SYSTEM. (Diagram 270)

O, 5, half-depth of scye plus ¼ inch.
O, 9, depth of scye.
O, 17, natural waist.
O, 20, full length plus seams.
17 to 1, one inch.
O to 2¾, one-twelfth breast less ¼, and come up ¾.
5 to 7¼, width of back plus ¼.
Square up from 7¼, one-twelfth breast plus 1; mark out ¾ and so get run of back scye and shoulder slope.



Draw line from 7¼ to 17, and hollow back 1.
Make back 1½ at waist.
Take out 2 inches between back and sidebody.
9 to 9½ is ¼ breast plus ½.
9 to 20½, half chest plus 2½.
20½ to 12½, the across-chest measurement.
Find neck point by sweeps, as described before.
Make 12½ to F, the front shoulder measure less width of back neck.
12½ to D the over-shoulder measure less ½ W of back.
Take out 1½ at waist under arm.
Measure up waist to nett measure.
Make F to V one-twelfth breast less ½ inch, and complete as shown.

The only difference in Diagram 271 is that the gorge is cut close up.

F V is made parallel to depth of scye line.

F to V and V to I each one-third of neck.

In both styles arrange a nice curve over the hips, forming a good point at both back and front.

These are dressy garments, and should be well and smartly made.

We give examples of Mess Jacket Cuffs on Diagrams 136 to 140.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE DRESS

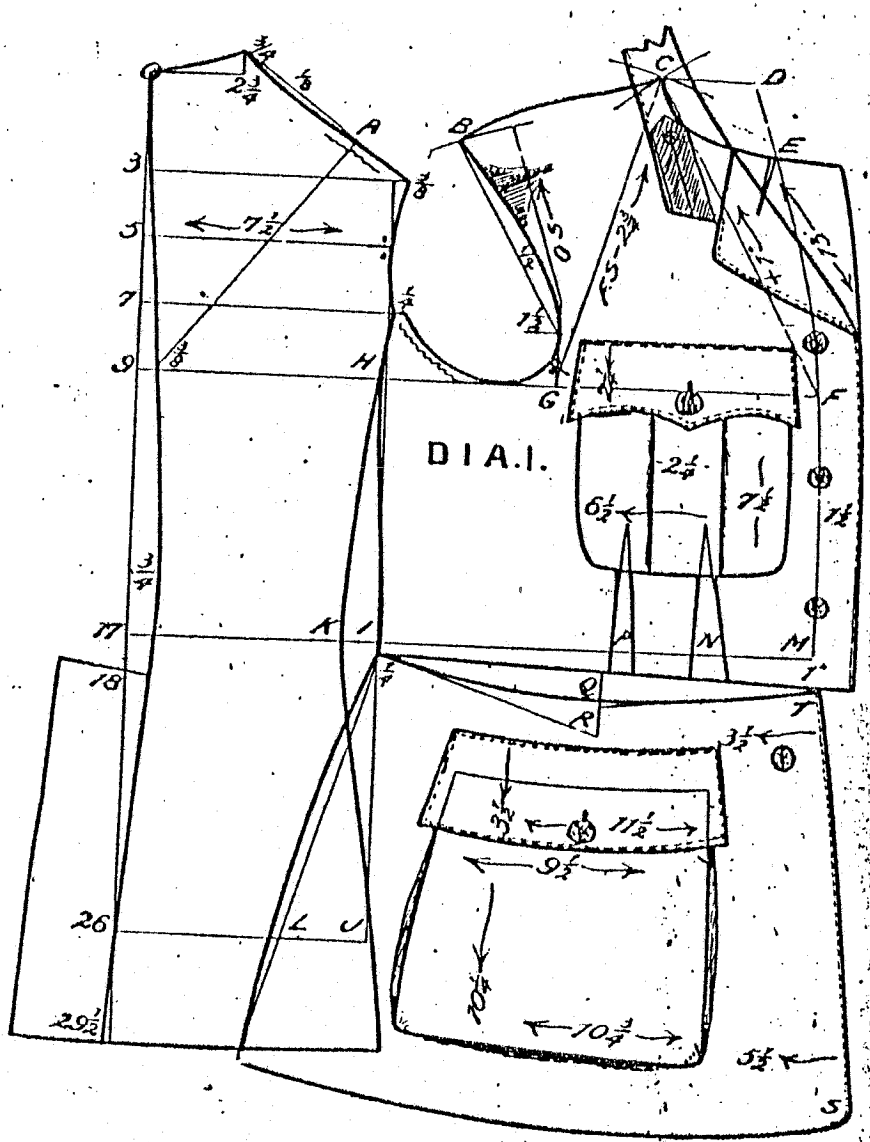
In reference to the alterations recently made in the style of Universal Service Dress we append the following note which was kindly supplied to us by the War Office. We also include valuable hints on cutting and making compiled by our own expert, who inspected the sealed patterns and took rubbings and careful measurements of the details of the garments, including the shape of shirt, collars, and other important items.

"The three garments differ in colour and material, but are cut to the same specification, the main difference between the new and old patterns being that the former are made open at the throat with a step collar, and with skirts slightly longer, with a slit at the back. The skirts for Highland and Scottish Regiments are from three to four inches shorter and rounded off in front. Full description and plates in amendment of the Dress Regulations will be published hereafter.

"Gorget patches will be worn by General Officers and by the Staff Officers mentioned in paragraph 138, Dress Regulations, on the collar. These patches are smaller than those worn at present; samples are attached to sealed pattern garments. The gorget patches now authorised in paragraph 34, Dress Regulations, are cancelled.

"Collar badges will be worn on the collars of service dress and khaki drill jackets by officers of services for which collar badges are authorised, except in the case of officers holding one of the appointments mentioned in paragraph 138, Dress Regulations, who will wear gorget patches.

"Badges of rank will be worn on the shoulder-straps of all three garments by General Officers, and in the case of the blue serge frock and khaki drill jackets by all officers. Badges of rank will be worn on the sleeve of the service dress jacket by all officers below the rank of Brigadier-General, as at present.



OFFICER'S UNIVERSAL SERVICE FROCK.

"A white collar and black corded silk tie, fastened in a sailor's knot, will be worn with the blue serge frock, and may be worn with the service dress and khaki drill jackets when the latter are not worn on parade. On parade, a drab flannel shirt, drab collar and drab tie will be worn with the service dress and khaki drill jackets.

"The new pattern blue serge frock does not apply to Household Cavalry, the Brigade of Guards, and the Royal Malta Artillery.

"Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College, and at the Royal Military Academy, will adopt the new pattern service dress jacket, to be worn with a drab collar and drab tie, but without the braid and badges on the cuffs.

"The above changes are to be introduced gradually as renewals become necessary. No officer or cadet is to be compelled to discard garments of existing pattern until worn out.

"Particular attention is to be given to see that deviations from the sealed patterns are not introduced, especially in regard to the size of the opening at the throat and the length of the skirts."

The following is our description of the sealed pattern, together with diagrams showing how the pattern may be drafted by the C.P.G System :—

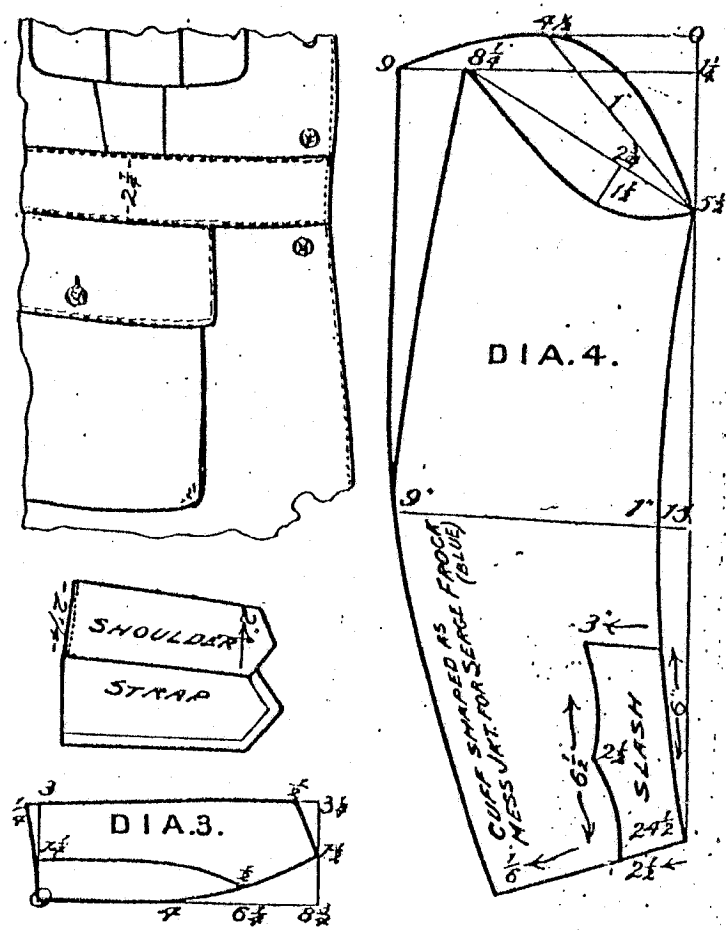
S.B. Jacket, made in blue, khaki, or khaki drill, and worn in conjunction with flannel shirt of khaki colour, with Shakespeare collar and ordinary strip tie to match. To button four, and finished with a short turn (13 inches from nape to end of break for 36-inch breast). Four patch pockets, top two with 2¼-inch pleats sewn edge to edge, and made to button, and the bottom ones made in the form of bellows and covered by deep flaps. Edges stitched once by hand.

The half-coat is cut in three parts, consisting of forepart body, skirt, and back. Two vees (pleats in drill) are taken out under the breast to confine it to the waist size. The back is cut waisty, and there is ample spring over the hips. The arm should be to provide plenty of width at shoulders and ease throughout scye and breast, bearing in mind that it is more or less a working coat, and must be rendered as smart as possible, consistent with ease for free movements.

The shoulder-straps are cut double, as here shown, and seamed along under one edge. The collar must be cut with a long fall edge similar to the shape given by the reduced model, Diagram 3.

Rank badges are retained on the sleeve (the Brigade of

Guards wear them at present on the shoulder-strap), but the coat has shoulder straps without badges. Other badges, such



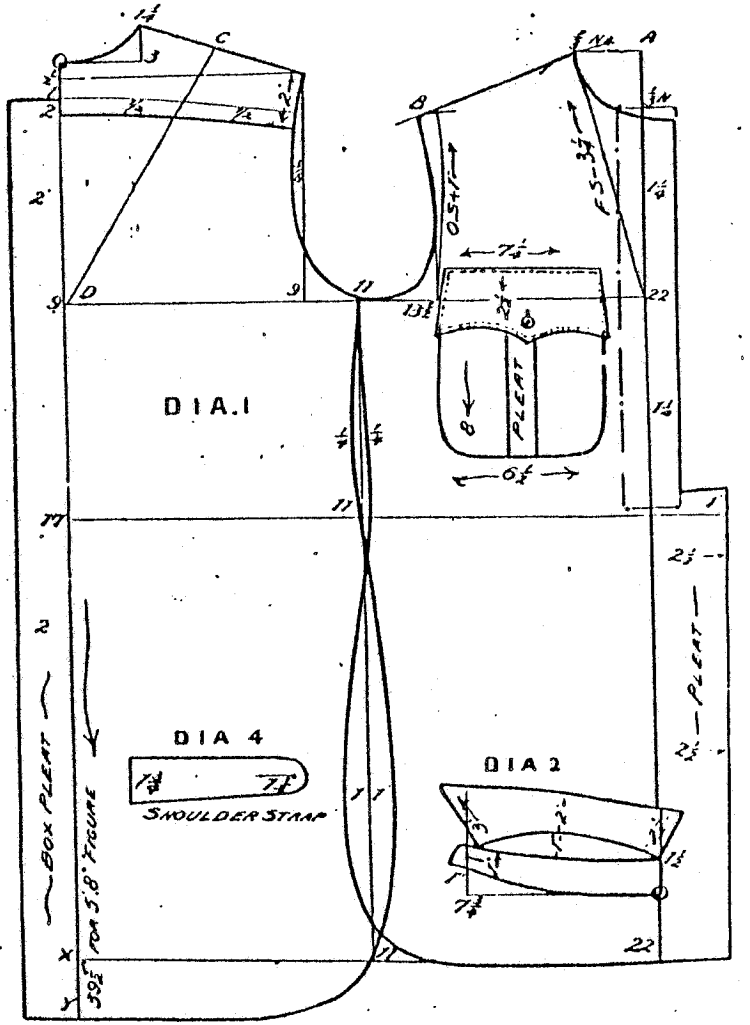
OFFICER'S UNIVERSAL SERVICE FROCK

as collar badges and gorget patches, will be worn on the lapels of the step-collar.

A belt is sewn on round the waist, and made so that it fits snugly when the garment is fastened.

The back has a seam in centre and a slit below waist, having a good underlap left on to prevent gaping.

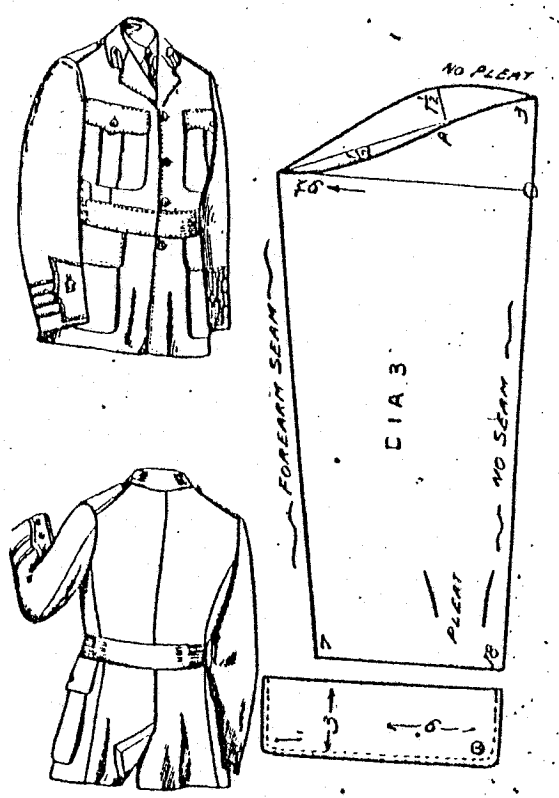
The shoulder-seam is kept ordinary, and is just covered by the wide shoulder-strap, and the latter, it should be noted, is



not sewn in sleevehead, but is secured on the sleeve-seam by private stitches. There is a small inside breast pocket with leather tab, and the lining in both the cloth garments is of Italian.

The coat is longer than the old pattern, viz., 29 inches back length for 36 breast 5 ft. 8 in. figure.

Although not stated, we take it that officers may wear white shirts on fronts with their black corded silk tie, and white collar with their indigo serge frock.



The cuff for the blue frock is similar to that worn on a Mess Jacket.

Taking the following sample set of measurements, we will proceed to show how a pattern suitable for the three jackets may be drafted: Chest 36, waist 32, depth of scye 9, natural waist length 17, full length 29, across-back 7, to elbow 20, to cuff 32, across chest 8, front shoulder 12½, over-shoulder 17, neck 8¼ (½ inch more than half linen collar).

The System

Draw line O 29½, the length plus ½ inch.

Square O, 2¾, one-third of neck.

Raise ¾ inch and shape the back neck.

O to 3 one-third of depth of scye.

From 3 to 9 divide into three parts.

O to 17 the waist length; and from 17 to 26 the seat point, 9 inches down.

Draw the back-seam as shown.

Apply the width across back on line 5, adding ½ inch for two seams.

Square the line down from back scye to J.

Go in 1½ inch from I and shape the sideseam through J.

Add ¼ inch beyond line at the top, and ⅜ inch on shoulder end.

Shape line A.

From ⅜ to F mark half-chest plus 2½ inches, and go back to G the across-chest plus ¼ inch.

Raise 1½ inch as shown.

Sweep C from G by the front shoulder less the back neck, and make from F to C 1 inch longer than from G to C.

Sweep B from G by the over-shoulder measure less the distance from ⅜ to A.

C to B ¼ inch less than back shoulder.

Rule from B to 1½, and shape the scye as shown.

C to D one-third of neck; D to E ¼ inch less than that quantity.

Curve D to F, from which point square down, and use this line as the centre when the figure is normal, or when the waist is 3 or 4 inches smaller than the chest.

For large-waisted figures go out from the squared line one-sixth of disproportion at M, whilst in the extra small-waisted figure we reduce the size by enlarging the vees and waist suppression.

Add 1½ inch button-stand and lapel, as shown, making the length of turn 13 inches as an average. This quantity denotes the actual length of crease-row from back neck to lapel end.

Drop the waist seam ¼ inch at I and 1 inch at M.

Take out P and N, reducing waist to within 1 inch of waist measure.

Place Q at half-way between M and I.

Go down 1 inch for front spring at Q and 2 inches for the back at R, making L ¼ inch, and ¼ R square, and also square lines T S and T Q.

Make back of skirt and forepart edge combined ½ inch

longer than back sideseam, and make T S equal to back skirt length.

The size, shape, and position of the pockets are clearly stated, and are the exact dimensions of the sealed patterns.

The Sleeve

Square lines O 4½ by O 24½.

O to 1¼, 1¼ inch always.

O to 5½ as H to G, Diagram 1.

From 1¼ to 9 is made 2 inches more than from B to front pitch, Diagram 1.

O to 4½ half the above distance.

Rule a guide line from 5½ to 4½, and shape the topsleeve, adding 1 inch of round, as shown.

Apply length of sleeve in the usual manner from 9, and make the width at elbow one-fourth of chest from 15, and the cuff one-sixth.

Square cuff by line 9, ⅛.

Mark across from 5½ the measurement of the undersleeve taken from pitch to pitch round under the scye, Diagram 1, and hollow it 1½ inch as shown.

The Shirt

Made in khaki flannel with two flap patch breast pockets.

The shape is similar to that of civilians, but with shallow yokes and shoulder-straps. It has a box-pleat in the centre of back, and one from waist downwards at the front. The holes are worked through a separate pleat, which is sewn down the centre of the front.

The buttons are of the substantial bone or horn pattern, and it has a silesia collar-band.

The sleeves are plain, with hole-and-button cuff, and the separate flannel collar is cut in two parts, viz., stand and fall, and the fall has a point in the centre of back.

The measures taken are the same as for the jacket, except in the sleeve length, and in these garments we substitute a measure taken from the side of neck over shoulder-bone, and down the centre of topsleeve to the wrist-bone, quoting that length as the measure of sleeve, and then adding a 2½-inch cuff.

If the forearm is taken, that is the same as for coat, make the sleeve 2½ inches longer, or, in other words, add the cuff.

The System

Neck measure, 7¾ inches (half measurement).

Draw line O 39½, and square off to C one-third of neck plus ¼ inch.

Raise one-sixth of neck and shape back neck as shown.

O to ½, ½ inch always.

O to 2 the depth of yoke.

O to 9 depth of scye, to 17 the waist, and to 39½ the length, for 5 ft. 8 in. figure.

"BRITISH WARMER" JACKET

UNIVERSAL SERVICE JACKET

Square lines across.

From D to 9 one-fourth of chest, and from 9 to 11 2 inches.

Square up from 9 and shape back shoulder and scye as shown.

Square down from 11; mark ¼ inch hollow; and 1 inch spring and complete the back.

Add 2 inches on the back for the pleat, and arrange ½ inch overlap at yoke-seam.

From D to 22 half chest plus 4 inches. Go back to 13½, the across-chest plus ½ inch.

Square through from 22.

Sweep from 22 by the front shoulder measure less the back neck, and place the neck-point at one-third of neck from A.

Square from A to the point, and go down one-third, shaping gorge as shown.

Sweep B from 13½ by the over-shoulder measure and 1 inch, deducting the distance from D to C.

Make the front shoulder-seam the same length as the back.

Shape the scye and sideseams.

Add 1¼ inch button-stand and 2½ inches for pleat below.

The Collar. (Diagram 2)

Draw line O 7¼, half neck, and raise 1 inch at the latter point.

Draw the stand as shown.

Hollow the fall 1 inch in centre and make the width 2½ inches at the back, 2 inches at side, and 3 inches at the point.

The Sleeve. (Diagram 3)

Rule line O 18 and go up 3 inches.

Square out to 9½ one-fourth chest plus ½ inch.

Rule to 3, and hollow undersleeve ½ inch as shown.

A to 3 one-third of A 9½. Go up 1½ inch for round of top as shown.

Apply shoulder point on point 3, and register sleeve length at point 18.

Square out 18 to 7, one-sixth plus 1 inch.

Draw cuff as shown.

MILITARY PATROL

(Diagram 72)

For most Military Garments the shoulder seams are brought well up on the top.

Take measures direct wherever possible, as Military men are often over-erect.

Draw line O, 28, to the length.

O to 4¾ half depth of scye plus ½.

O to 1¼ depth of scye.

O 56½ natural waist.

O 28 full length.

O to 1 one inch.

Make width of back neck one-third of neck plus ½ inch, 4¾ to 7¼ width of back plus ½.

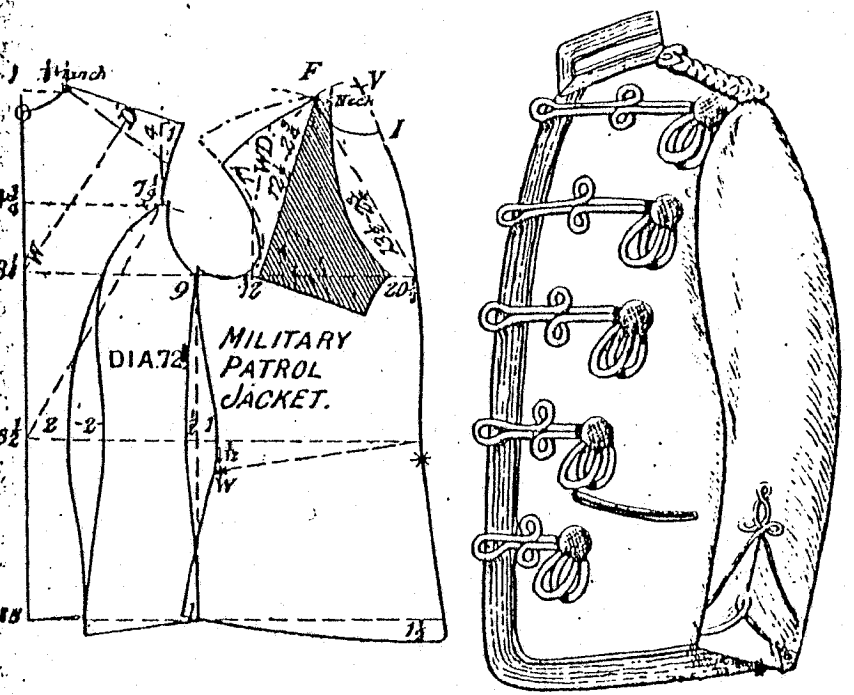
Square up to 4, one-twelfth chest plus 1 inch and go out 1 inch.

8¼ to 20½ half chest plus 2½.

20½ to 12 across-chest measure.

Find neck and shoulder points by sweeps.

F to V one-third neck.



Make F, V parallel to depth of scye line 8¼, 20½.

V to T the same as F, V.

Make back 2 inches wide at waist.

Take out 2 inches suppression between side body and back.

Take out 1½ between side body and foreparts.

Let foreparts overlap side body 1 inch. To get spring on front drop down 1½ at side to W.

The fronts are fastened with hooks and eyes, and trimmed in regimental pattern.

The style shown is that worn by the Rifles, they being almost the only branch in the army who wear patrol jackets; these having been mostly replaced by the Universal Service Frock.

The shaded marked portion indicates how the Vincent's square is utilised to find the neck point in lieu of sweeps.

"BRITISH WARMERS."

The "Pea Jacket Blue," and "Khaki," are commonly termed "British Warmers" by soldiers. These garments, although recognised units of the officer's kit, are not nearly so extensively used at home as they are abroad, it being a well-known fact that in hot climates the nights are often unbearably cold and damp, hence the need for an extra covering.

The pattern garments at the War Office date from 1908, and are still in vogue.

Official instructions are given on the sealed tickets attached as follows:—

Pea Jacket.—May be worn by general and staff officers at home, who wear the blue service dress in bivouacs, on night work generally, and at other times when a warm coat is required, and the wearing of the regular greatcoat is not desirable.

Khaki.—May be worn by general and staff officers abroad, and by all other officers at home and abroad, and in similar conditions to the "Pea-jacket Blue," when the drab service dress is worn by general and staff officers under provision of the "Note" on page 49 of the Dress Regulations. The Khaki Pea-jacket may also be worn.

From the above it will be seen that these are overgarments, and must, therefore, be cut as such, regarding ease for fitting comfortably over the service dress, and as the fittings of the latter vary somewhat, such as the number of pockets, pleats, &c., it is well to consider this when taking orders for these coats.

The blue cloth is of a heavy soft finish, which should not prove difficult to match, but we were informed that such was not the case with the "Khaki," as it is much lighter in shade than that usually met with. Strictly speaking it is not "Khaki," but more of a light silver-sand shade; however, Messrs. Wain, Sheill and Co., of Warwick Street, W., are the makers, and, therefore, can supply lengths to order.

In shape they resemble the Naval Reefer, buttoning high, with three buttons, and having a good overlap. One button is also put under the lapel for closing the collar, and a tab is also included.

There is a seam down the back with a 10-inch slit, made up on the orthodox plan.

Pockets: Out breast with welt and cross flaps; in breast, right, usual size; in breast, left, small, with pointed flap made in Italian, to button.

Lined Italian to match colour of cloth. Sleeves also lined Italian. The edges were stitched quite on the extreme, with a single row of hand-stitching. The cuff is made to button two.

Buttons: Brass, with crest, on the blue, and large leather or composition buttons with metal backs and shanks in the case of "Khaki."

Rank distinction marks are placed on the shoulder-straps.

In conversation with several master tailors in the Army we found that some of these coats are made longer, to reach the knees, and in many cases they are lined fleece; but whether it is safe to make this departure from the official regulations we are not in a position to say. In our enquiries at the War Office respecting same, we were assured that they could sanction no departure from the sealed shapes; but if the garment was produced faithfully to the officer's instructions they did not see how the tradesman could be responsible for any deviation from the official regulations.

Possibly there is a little latitude allowed in this instance; still, we warn our readers on the point.

Having taken the usual measures, we proceed to draft.

The measures are as follows: 36 chest, 32 waist, 9 depth of scye, 17 natural waist, 32 length, 7 across back, 20 to elbow, 32 sleeve, 8 across chest, 12½ front shoulder, 17 over-shoulder.

The chest and waist must be taken over the vest. Before drafting, add ¾ in. to each of the following: Across-chest, front shoulder and over-shoulder.

The System

Square lines O 32½ by O 3.
O down to 3 one-third depth of scye.
3 to 5 2 inches always.
O to 9 depth of scye.
O to 17½ length of waist plus ½ in.
O to 32½ the full length and ½ in.
Provision for a 10-inch slit should be marked at the bottom of back-seam, and the suppression at the waist marked ¼ in., as shown.
O to 3 one-twelfth of chest.
Raise ¾ in. above 3, and shape the back neck.
Apply the width across back on line 5, adding ⅛ inch to the half measure. This quantity is such that provides for the two seams and extra width (⅛ inch) for covering the tunic or patrol

jacket, but in any case cleanness should not be the only ideal, for it has to meet the requirements of varying circumstances, and must at all times be free and easy.

Square the line at the back scye and spring out ⅜ inch on shoulder end.

From 9 measure across to F half chest plus 3½ inches.

Go back to G, the across-chest, and raise 1½ inches as shown.

Sweep C from G by the front-shoulder measure less the back neck.

Make F to C 1 inch longer than G to C, and where the segments intersect each other locate the neckpoint, C.

Sweep B from G by the over-shoulder measure less the distance from A to 9.

C to B ¼ inch less than line A of the back.

Rule from B to the 1½ inch point, and shape the scye, hollowing ½ inch beyond line and sinking the depth ¼ to ½ inch, so as to give ease in the armhole.

From ¼ to H mark one-sixth of chest plus ½ inch, and make 32½ to N 1 inch more than the above quantity.

Run the sideseam into the scye at 2 inches up from the breast line, and add ¼ inch of width beyond the perpendicular line.

Keep the top of sideseam straight as shown.

H to I ¾ inch.

Go back 6 inches from I beyond K, and drop the arm of square 1½ inches, to get the spring at P.

Add ¼ inch of round, as shown.

Complete the sideseam as the diagram.

The fish is put in at 2 inches back from front of scye, and sloped slightly forward, ½ inch being taken out at J.K.

C to D, also D to E, same as back neck.

Curve over from D to F, and square down to L and M.

Add 3½-inch button-stand, and shape the lapel as shown, taking out ¼ inch vee at E.

Drop the fronts 1 inch below M.

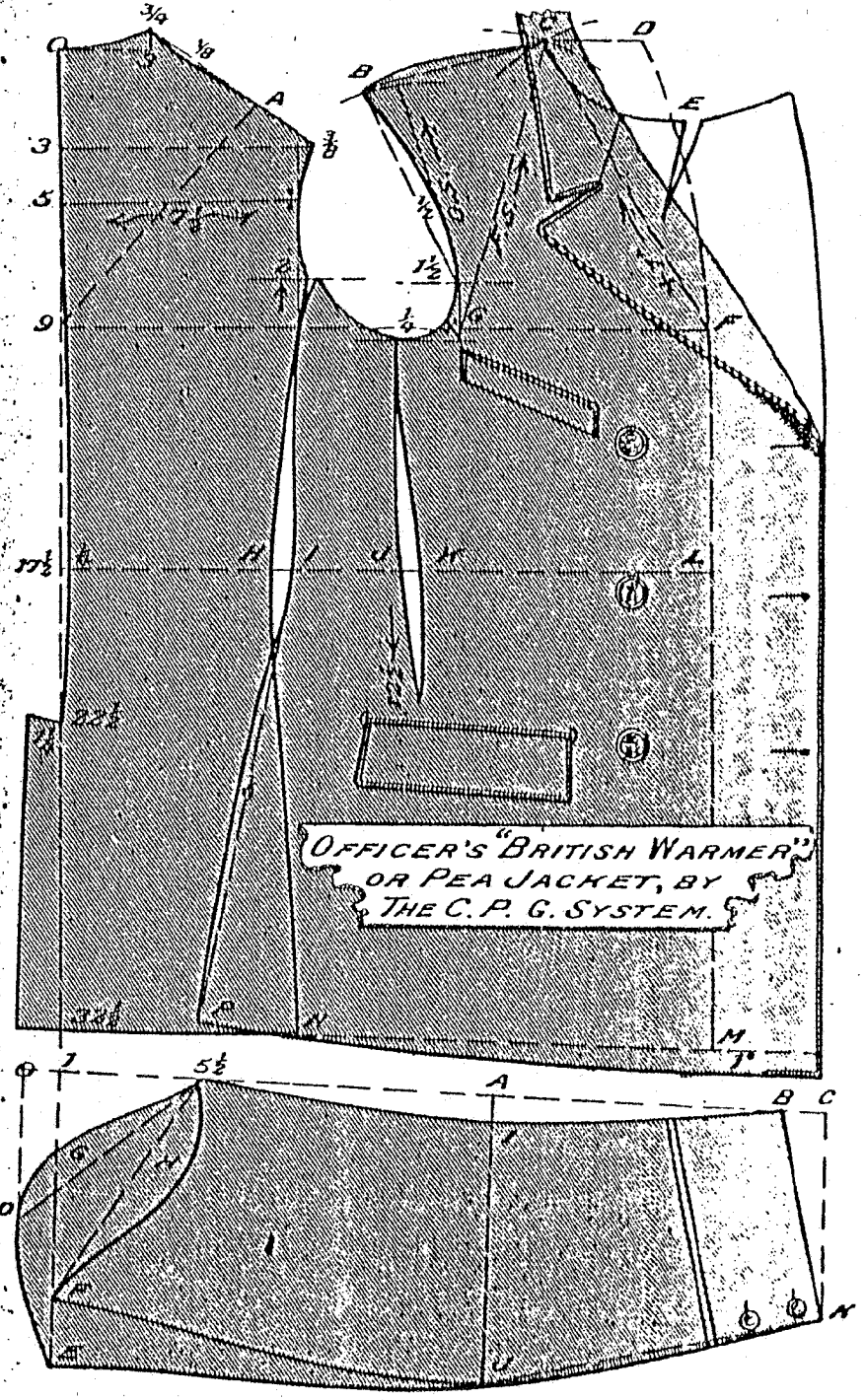
The cross-flap is placed at 12½ inches down from the scye, and arranged ½ inch back from the centre of forepart.

Place the hindarm pitch at 2 inches down from the shoulder-end, and the forearm pitch at ¾ inch up from the level of the bottom of the scye.

The Sleeve

Square lines O D and O C.

O to 5½ equal to the distance from the back scye point to



front of scye, or from point 2 to 1½, taken parallel to the breast line (Diagram 1).

O to 1, 1 inch.

From 1 to E 2 inches more than from B to front pitch (Diagram 1).

O to D half the distance from 1 to E.

Rule from 5½ to D and shape the topsleeve as shown, adding 1 inch of round at G.

Mark off the length of sleeve, deducting the width across back at E, and registering J and K to measure.

Sweep from K to B by E.

Place A at midway between 5½ and B, and suppress the forearm 1 inch, as shown.

A to J one-fourth of chest plus ¾ inch.

B to K one-sixth of chest plus ½ inch.

The sweep from K to B may be substituted by marking up 1½ inch from the squared line, C K.

Measure round under the scye from pitch to pitch, and apply such measure from 5½ to line 1 E.

Rule straight line and hollow undersleeve 1¼ inches at H.

ARMY RANK BADGES AND CUFFS

The different ranks are now mostly distinguished by shoulder badges, the official regulations for these being illustrated on Diagrams 114 to 123.

We also give a selection of Military Cuffs, but it is only on the Universal Service Frock and on the cuffs of the Household Troops that any variation is made for rank.

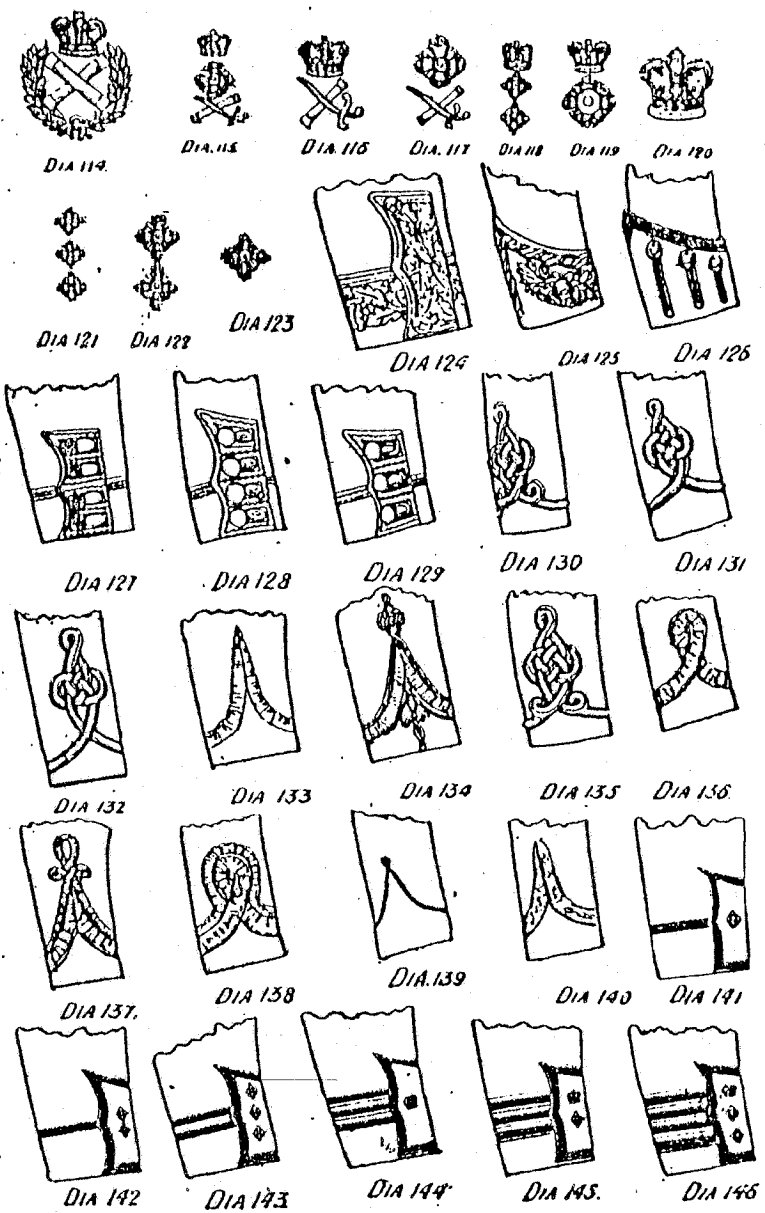
The specimens shown on Diagrams 124 to 145 will give a good idea of Military Cuffs, as well as provide suggestions for braided cuffs for Ladies' Jackets, &c.

Rank Badges

Diagram 114, badge worn by Field-Marshal; 115, General; 116, Lieut.-General; 117, Major-General; 118, Colonel; 119, Lieut.-Colonel; 120, Major; 121, Captain; 122, Lieutenant; 123, Second-Lieutenant.

Cuffs

Diagram 124, is the cuff worn on the tunic by Field-Marshal; 125, Tunic Cuff—Cavalry Field Officer; 126, Doublet Cuff—Highland Regiments; 127, Tunic Cuff—Coldstream Guards; 128, Tunic Cuff—Grenadier Guards; 129, Tunic Cuff—Scots Guards; 130, Tunic Cuff—Army Veterinary Department; 131,



Tunic Cuff—Army Service Corps; 132, Tunic Cuff—Rifle Regiments; 133, Tunic Cuff—Lancers; 134, Tunic Cuff—Army Ordnance Departments; 135, Tunic Cuff—Dragoon Guards and Dragoons; 136, Mess Jacket Cuff—Officer below Field rank, Royal Horse Guards; 137, Mess Jacket Cuff—Field Officer Life Guards; 138, Mess Jacket Cuff—Field Officer, Royal Horse Guards; 139, Mess Jacket Cuff—Foot Guards; 140, Mess Jacket Cuff—Life Guards Officer below Field rank; 146, Universal Service Frock Cuff—Colonel; 145, Universal Service Frock Cuff—Lieut.-Colonel; 144, Universal Service Frock Cuff—Major; 143, Universal Service Frock Cuff—Captain; 142, Universal Service Frock Cuff—Lieutenant; 141, Universal Service Frock Cuff—Second-Lieutenant.

TERRITORIAL UNIFORMS

These are cut in the same style as for the Regular Army, but as a rule those who comprise the Territorial Forces are not so smart in build as the members of the Regular Army.

The difference in trimming consists of the substitution of silver lace for gold.

The badges of rank are the same as for the corresponding rank in the Regular Forces, only of silver, shoulder straps on Tunics and Mess Jackets as follows:—Light Horse: plated silver chain, gimp, lined with blue or scarlet, according to colour of uniform. Artillery: silver wire cord, pattern as for Royal Artillery. Engineers: shoulder knots of silver as for Royal Engineers. Rifle Corps: In scarlet, Universal Pattern, in silver on Tunics only. Rifle Corps: In grey, with silver cord on sleeves, Universal Pattern, in silver on Tunics only. Rifle Corps: In green, black chain gimp. Medical Staff Corps: Universal Pattern, in silver.

NAVAL UNIFORMS

The full details of Naval Uniforms are published in the "Navy List," issued quarterly at 3s.

Sealed patterns of all garments are kept at the Admiralty Offices, Whitehall, London, where they may be inspected free of charge.

FULL DRESS COAT

(Diagram 146)

The following are the Admiralty Regulations for the full Dress Coat:

Blue cloth, trimmed gold lace.

Double-breasted, 8 buttons up coat front, 3 inches apart across chest.

The skirt to begin at one-fifth the circumference of waist from front edge, and lined with white plushymere.

Full Dress and Aiguiette

CAPTAIN A.D.C. TO THE KING

Full Dress and Sash

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS HON. PHYSICIAN TO THE KING

One button at the bottom of each plait and two at the waist seam behind.

Pointed flaps on skirt and 3 buttons under them.

The diagram is self-explanatory. The waist is kept short, and only 1 inch allowed for making up.

The square-looking marks on shoulders indicate metal loops for epaulettes.

For Flag Officers and Commodores of the 1st class the flaps on the skirt are laced all round with 1¾ lace.

A row of 1 inch lace to encircle hip buttons, and form a point at the side seam.

Full Dress

ADMIRAL OF FLEET

Full Dress

CAPTAIN

For Commodores, 2nd class, and Captains, the flaps on the skirt are laced all round with 1½ inch lace, and 1 inch lace to encircle the hip button, as before.

For Commanders, the flaps on the skirt are laced all round with 1½ inch lace.

For Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants, the flaps on the skirts are laced all round with 1 inch lace.

For Chief Gunners, Chief Boatswains, Chief Carpenters, and Warrant Officers, blue cloth D.B., eight buttons each row, four lower ones to button.

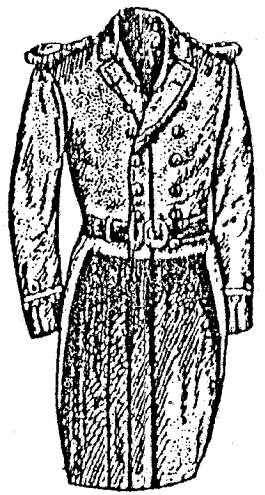
Fall down collar, round cuffs, with three notched holes.

Pointed flaps, with three notched holes.

Three buttons in pleat. Skirt to begin one-fifth waist from front edge.

Aiguletes of regulation pattern for the different ranks are worn on the right shoulder, the arm being pressed through

CHIEF GUNNER—FULL DRESS

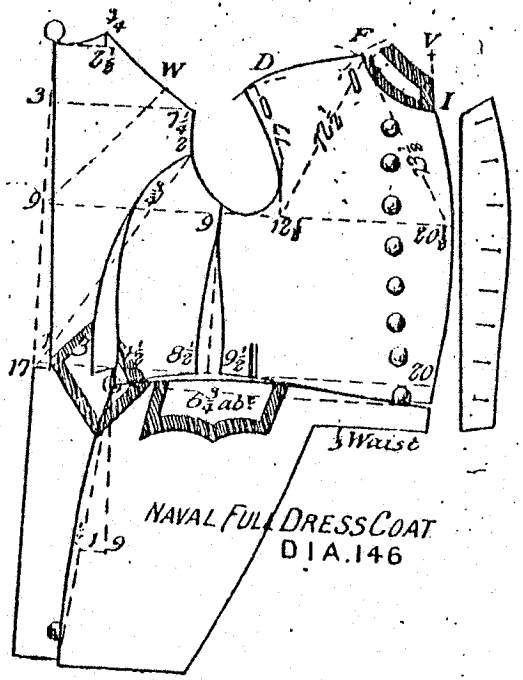


CHIEF GUNNER—FULL DRESS

between front plait and cord and the back or long plait and cord. The plait and cord are joined together with blue cloth about 1½ inches wide in which is a buttonhole to allow of the aiguletes being fastened to the brass stud of the epaulette. The aiguletes is fastened to the top button on the same side of the coat as that upon which it is worn. They are worn on the right shoulder by Admirals and A.D.C.'s to the Sovereign on occasions of ceremony, and on the left shoulder by the Captain of the Fleet, Chief of Staff, Flag Captain, Secretary, and Flag Lieutenant.

Gold net sashes, 2 inches wide with two black stripes, are worn by Honorary Physicians and Surgeons to the Sovereign over the left shoulder.

Diagram 146 illustrates the cutting of these and shows the absence of any fashion waist, and also the allowance of only 1 inch over the waist, it being intended to be worn with a belt.



Back View Full Dress Coat

FLAG OFFICER AND CAPTAIN

LIEUTENANT AND SUB-LIEUTENANT

NAVAL UNDRESS TAIL COAT FOR BALL DRESS

(Diagram 147)

Blue cloth, double-breasted, six button holes in each row four on turn, two below.

Ball Dress

ADMIRAL

Back View Ball Dress

Ball Dress

LIEUTENANT

Padded turn-down collar, pointed flaps, with three notched holes on braid, and buttons under.

One button at bottom of each pleat, and one at top at waist seam.

Round cuffs, laced as in full dress, omitting the slash.

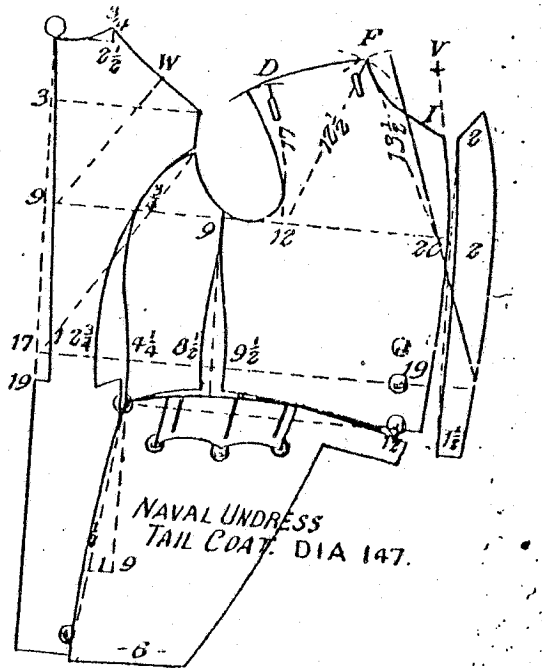
Shoulders fitted for epaulettes.

For Midshipmen, the collar to have white-turn-back, 2 inches wide, and a notched hole of white twist 1¾ long.

Three buttons on each cuff, with braid or twisted notched holes.

For Clerks, the cuffs have one row of white cloth, ¼ inch wide, but are otherwise the same as for Midshipmen.

As will be seen from Diagram 147 this is practically an Evening Dress Coat, cut rather short, but otherwise in the prevailing style. The diagram is self-explanatory to all who have mastered the system as described in Part II.



NAVAL FROCK COAT

(Diagram 148)

Blue cloth, D.B., padded turn-down collar, to have five buttons on each breast, to button four; width of lapel 3 inches at fourth button, 2¼ at waist.

Two buttons on hips, side edges in plaits, half length of skirt, with button at bottom.

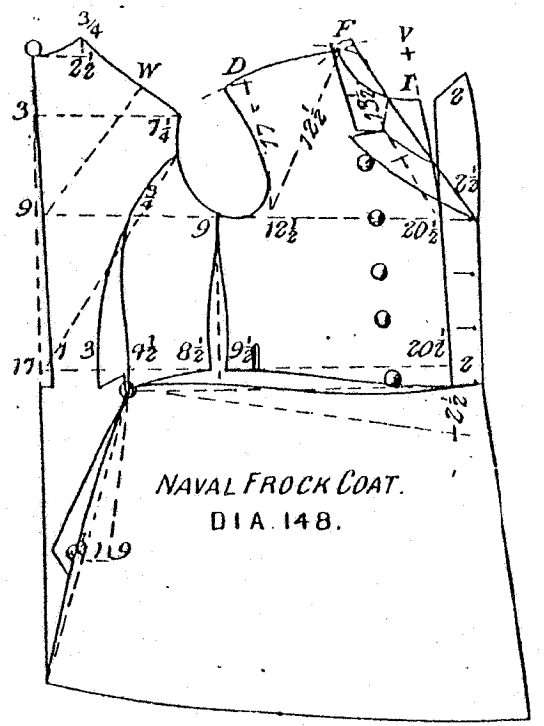
Length 38 for 5 ft. 9 in.

Lined black silk, hook for sword-belt.

Round cuffs laced as full dress, omitting slash.

Shoulders fitted for epaulettes. The fittings covered with blue cloth.

This coat is not worn by Midshipmen, Naval Cadets, or Assistant Clerks. Diagram 148 shows this to be cut as an ordinary D.B. Frock Coat, with the exception that there is no fashion waist and only one inch allowed for making up at waist.



UNDRESS COAT

(Diagram 66)

Blue cloth with turn-down collar, length to cover hips.

D.B., five holes and buttons, four to button.

Pockets without flaps at hips, in line with bottom button.

One out B left; 5-inch slit at bottom of sidescams.

Round cuffs laced as for full dress, omitting slash.

Midshipmen wear same distinction marks on collar as previously described.

Naval Cadets: a button-hole of white twist, 1¼ inches long.

Clerks and Assistant Clerks wear one row of white cloth ¼ inch wide round cuffs.

See diagram of reefer for the cutting of this garment.

It is generally cut with a back seam, and ought to have four buttons up front in the place of the three shown. It would also be well to allow 2½ over chest and waist, as they should not fit too closely.

COMMODORE 2ND CLASS

FLAG LIEUTENANT

The white undress is cut on the lines of the military patrol jacket, but with a button-stand added. See diagram.

NAVAL MESS JACKETS

(Diagram 149)

Blue cloth, D.B., six holes, four in turn, and two below.

Padded turn-down collar; slightly curved over hips with a rounded peak behind; two welt pockets at side.

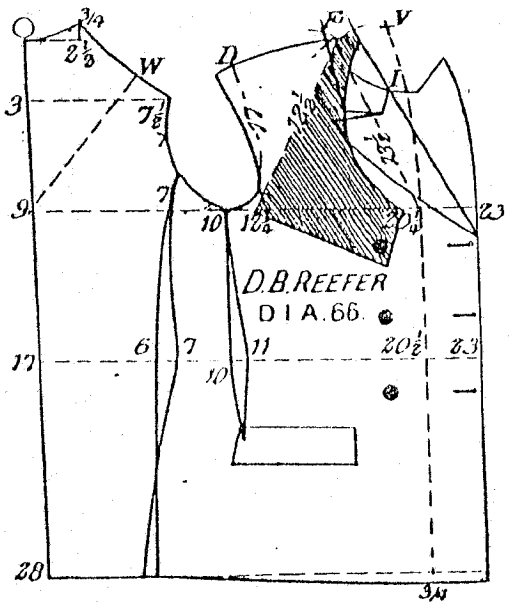
Cuffs laced as for full dress, but minus slash.

For Midshipmen and Cadets (Diagram 150) blue cloth, Single-Breasted, seven buttons up front.

Three notched holes in cuffs, stand collar to hook and eye.

White turn back and hole.

When worn, it is always hooked at top.



UNDRESS COAT

For Clerks and Assistant Clerks it is made with collar and turn, as Diagram 151.

Three holes above and four below turn.

¼ inch white cloth, round cuffs.

NAVAL CUFFS

(Diagrams 1 to 40, p. 97)

The distinction marks of the Royal Navy consist of the way the cuffs are trimmed, the width of the lace used on the collar and other parts, the shoulder straps, epaulettes, and caps.

The most important of these is the cuffs.

Nearly all full dress cuffs are finished with a pointed white slash on cuff, starting from the forearm seam of sleeve.

Those for the Military Branch have the top row of braid formed into a ring.

Those for the Civil Branch are finished plain.

Diagram 1, Admiral of the Fleet.

Undress

CAPTAIN

White Undress

LIEUTENANT

Diagram 2, Admiral.

Diagram 3, Vice-Admiral. 4, Rear-Admiral and Commodore, 1st class.

Diagram 5, Commodore, 2nd class. 6, Captain.

Diagram 7, Commander. 8, Lieutenant, over 8 years seniority.

Diagram 9, Lieutenant, under 8 years. 10, Sub-Lieutenant.

Diagram 11, Chief Gunner. 12, Gunner and Boatswain, over 10 years.

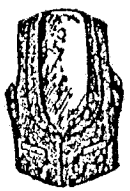
Diagram 13, Gunner and Boatswain, under 10 years. 14, Midshipman.

Diagram 39, Royal Naval Reserve, Military Branch. 40, undress cuff, same as full dress for each officer, but minus white sash.

Mess Dress

LIEUTENANT

Evening Dress Vest



ALL OFFICERS

Mess Undress

LIEUTENANT

CIVIL BRANCH

Diagram 15, Inspector-General of Hospital, scarlet cloth between lace.

Diagram 16, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, &c. 17, Fleet Surgeon.

Diagram 18, Staff Surgeon. 19, Surgeon. All the Medical Officers have scarlet cloth between the lace.

Diagram 20, Paymaster-in-Chief. 21, Fleet Paymaster.

22, Staff Paymaster and Paymaster. 23, Assistant Paymaster of 12 years.

Diagram 24, Assistant Paymaster of 6 years. 25, Assistant Paymaster under 6 years.

Full Dress

CLERK AND ASST. CLERK

Evening Dress

MIDSHIPMAN

Diagram 26, Clerk and Assistant Clerk. Diagrams 20 to 26 have white cloth between the lace.

Diagram 27, Chief Inspector of Machinery and Inspector.

Diagram 28, Fleet Engineer. 29, Staff Engineer and Chief Engineer.

Diagram 30, Engineer of 6 years. 31, Engineer under 6 years. 32, Assistant Engineer.

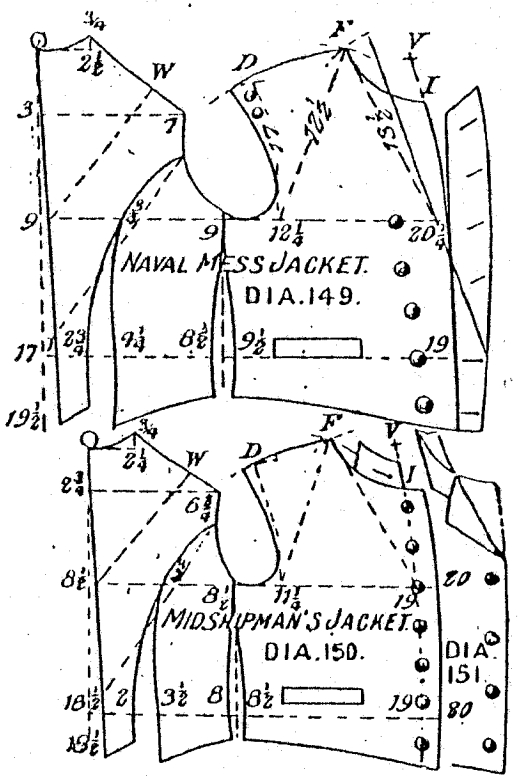
Diagrams 27 to 32 have purple between the lace.

Diagram 33, Naval Instructor of 15 years. 34, Naval Instructor over 8 years.

Diagram 35, Naval Instructor under 8 years. Diagrams 34, 35, and 33 have the light blue between the lace.

The undress cuff is the same as full dress for each officer, but minus slash.

Diagram 36, Chief Carpenter. 37, Carpenter for 10 years.



38, Carpenter. 39, Royal Naval Reserve, Military branch. 40, Royal Naval Reserve, Civil Branch.

SHOULDER STRAPS AND EPAULETTES

Shoulder Straps are worn on some of the undress garments and the overcoats. The Epaulettes are worn on the full dress coats.

The following is a list of officers by whom they are worn :—

Diagram 208, Admiral of the Fleet. 209, Admiral. 210, Vice-Admiral.

Diagram 211, Rear-Admiral. 212, Commodore, 1st class.

Diagrams 208 to 212, gold braid with blue cloth, ¼ inch wide, showing on the edge.

Diagram 213, Inspector-General, Hospital. Cloth edging is red. 214, R.N. Reserve.

Diagram 215, Commodore, 2nd class. 216, Captain. 217, Commander.

Diagram 218, Lieutenant over 8 years. 219, Lieutenant under 8 years. 220, Sub-Lieutenant.

Diagram 221, Chief Gunner and Chief Boatswain.

Diagram 235, Gunner and Boatswain of over 10 years.

These comprise the Military Branch, and it will be observed the similarity they bear to the cuffs.

Epaulettes

Diagram 200, Admiral of Fleet. 201, Admiral. 202, Vice-Admiral.

Diagram 203, Rear-Admiral. 204, Commodore, 2nd class and Captain over 3 years.

Diagram 205, Captain under 3 years. 206, Commander. 207, Lieutenant over 8 years.

Diagram 192, Lieutenant under 8 years; Sub-Lieutenant, Chief Gunner and Chief Boatswain.

Diagram 193, Staff Commander. 194, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

Diagram 195, Secretary to Admiral of Fleet. 196, Inspector of Machinery under 8 years. 197, Fleet Surgeon.

Diagram 198, Naval Instructor of 8 years. 199, Chief Carpenter.

The illustration given is of the top decoration, the size and depth of the bullion fringe as illustrated on Diagram 236 varies for the different ranks.

Shoulder Straps for Civil Officers

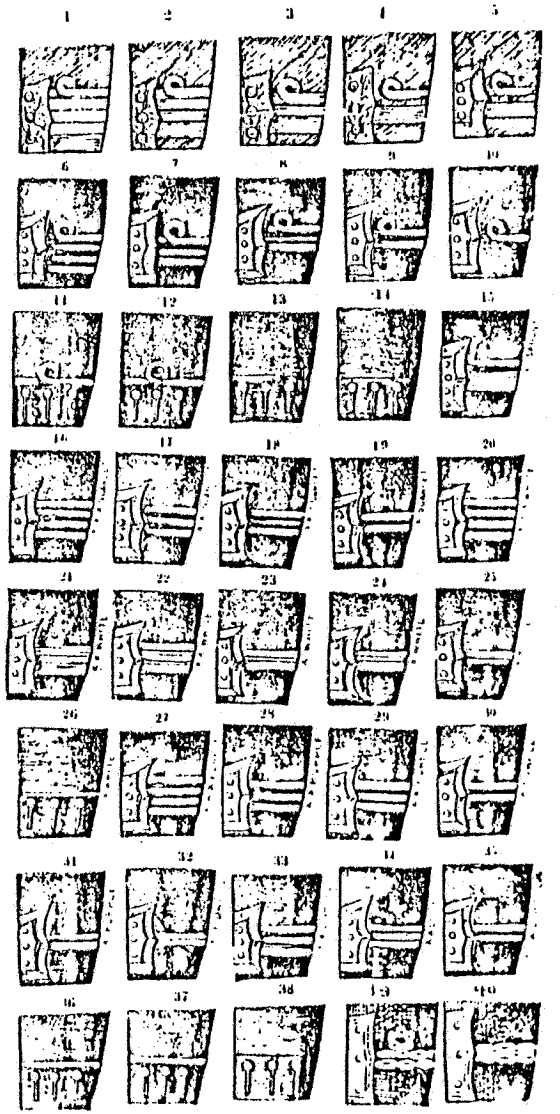
Diagram 222, Deputy Inspector-General of Offices. 223, Fleet Surgeon.

Diagram 224, Staff Surgeon. 225, Surgeon. Shaded bars of these four are red cloth.

Diagram 226, Chief Inspector and Inspector of Machinery.

Diagram 227, Fleet Engineers. 228, Naval Instructor, 15 years. Shaded parts of these three, blue cloth.

Diagram 229, Paymaster-in-Chief. 230, Fleet Paymaster. 231, Staff Paymaster.



Naval Cuffs.

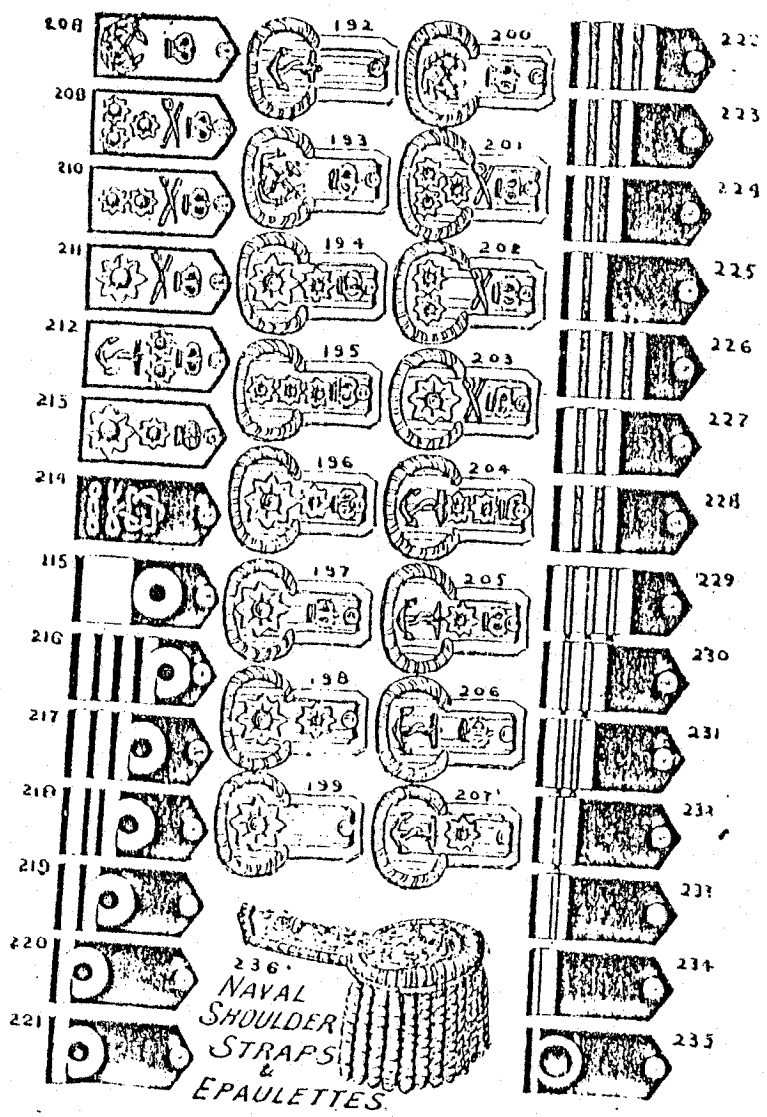
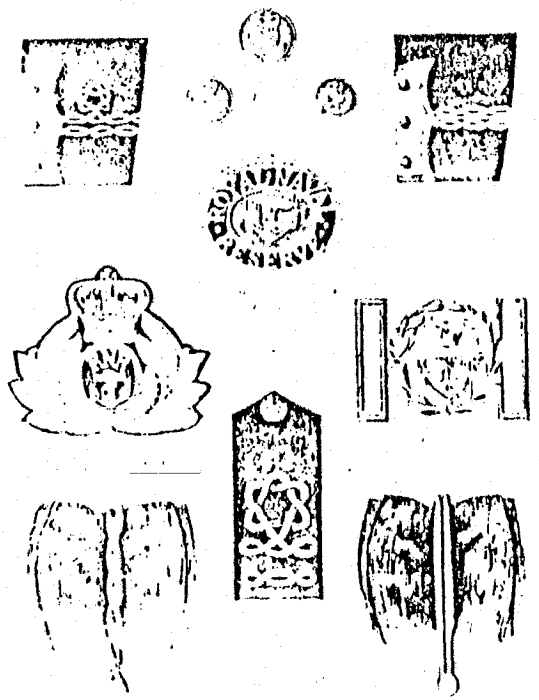


Diagram 232, Assistant Paymaster of 12 years. 233, Assistant Paymaster of 6 years.

Diagram 234, Assistant Paymaster under 6 years. Where there is a X at the side of these six it indicates white cloth.



R.N.R. Officers wear the same uniforms as officers of corresponding rank of R.N. except waved lines of ¼ inch gold braid take the place of ½ inch lace. See illustration.

The buttons have R.N.R. across anchor. Epaulettes and shoulder straps have silk anchor and Royal Naval Reserve embroidered in gold. Two gold braids twisted take the place of the button loop on cocked hat.

Engineers have purple velvet straps between the gold braid on sleeves.

Paymasters have white velvet stripes.

Assistant Paymasters have only one waved gold braid with ¼ inch white velvet below.

Midshipmen wear D.B. Blue Jacket nine buttons up front in sets of three. Buttons across cuffs as usual. Blue twist hole and R.N.R. button on collar end. R.N.R. buttons on vests, &c.

CONCLUSION

My space being exhausted, I am obliged to bring this Part to an end. There are many other specialities I should like to have included; the more important ones are given, and for the others I must refer my readers to the "Cutter's Practical Guide," to Body Coats, and similar publications of The John Williamson Company Limited.

W. D. F. VINCENT.

ADDENDUM

The following prices for Diplomatic Uniforms, &c., taken from the Civil Service Supply Association Ltd. List, will prove of service, showing the various articles required, as well as the prices charged by this well-known company.

DIPLOMATIC UNIFORMS, COURT DRESSES, &c.

Of the very best Style and Quality.

Ministerial and Diplomatic.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Full Dress Embroidered Coat	70 0 0	60 10 0	22 0 0	19 19 0	9 5 0
White Kerseymere Breeches	1 10 6	1 10 6	1 10 6	1 10 6	1 10 6
Undress Embroidered Coat	23 10 0	22 15 0	—	—	—
Gold-laced Trousers	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 5 0
Cocked Hat	6 6 0	5 10 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 0
,, ,, Case	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6
Sword, Knot and Bag	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0
Silk Belt	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Japanned Uniform Case	1 8 6	1 8 6	1 8 6	1 8 6	1 8 6
Cloak and Cape	7 7 0	7 7 0	7 7 0	7 7 0	7 7 0
Undress Cap	0 18 6	0 18 6	0 18 6	0 18 6	0 18 0
Set of gilt Shoe and Knee Buckles *from*	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
£	120 19 0	109 18 0	46 7 0	44 6 0	32 13 0

Consular Service.	Consul-General.	Consul.	Vice-Consul.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dress and Half-Dress Embroidered Coat	21 0 0	16 11 6	10 10 0
White Kerseymere Breeches	1 10 6	1 10 6	1 10 6
Silver-laced Trousers	4 6 0	3 10 6	3 10 0
Undress Coat, Lined Silk	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 15 0
White or Buff Marcella Vest	0 16 6	0 16 0	0 16 0
Cloak and Cape	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0
Cocked Hat	4 13 6	2 15 0	2 10 0
,, ,, Case	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6
Cap	0 15 6	0 15 6	0 15 6
Sword, Knot and Bag	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
Silk Suspender	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Japanned Uniform Case	1 8 6	1 8 6	1 8 6
Set of gilt Shoe and Knee Buckles *from*	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
£	51 0 0	43 18 0	37 11 6

CITY LIEUTENANTS

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Embroidered Coatee, lined silk, complete	17	10	0	Cocked Hat Case	0	5	6
Epaulette and Case	7	16	6	Sword, Knot, and Bag	3	17	6
Silver-laced Trousers	3	17	6	Sword-Belt	2	10	0
Cocked Hat	3	5	0	Cloak and Cape	6	10	0
				Japanned Uniform Case	1	10	8

COMPLETE COURT DRESS

	£	s.	d.
Velvet Suit, Cocked Hat, Sword, Uniform Case, &c.	24	10	6
Cloth ,, ,, ,, ,,	19	6	6

SERVANTS' LIVERIES

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Coachman's Great Coat (Box Cloth) from	3	13	6	to	4	0	0
,, Livery Cloth Coat	2	9	0	,,	2	16	6
,, ,, ,, Waistcoat	0	11	6	,,	0	12	6
,, Valencia Stripe ,,	0	11	0	,,		—	
,, Drab Kersey Breeches	1	6	0	,,		—	
,, ,, ,, Gaiters	0	10	0	,,	0	12	0
,, ,, ,, Pantaloon Breeches	1	9	6	,,		—	
Footman's Livery Cloth Coatee	2	8	0	,,	2	13	6
,, ,, ,, Waistcoat	0	11	6	,,	0	12	6
,, Scarlet Waistcoat	0	14	6	,,		—	
,, Trousers	1	0	6	,,	1	6	0
,, Striped Jean Morning Jacket	0	8	6	,,		—	
Page's Livery Jacket	1	5	6	,,	1	10	6
,, ,, Trousers	0	16	6	,,	1	0	6
,, ,, Striped Jean Morning Jacket	0	8	6	,,	0	16	0
Hotel Porter's Working Jacket	0	13	6	,,		—	

(Sleeves to Waistcoat, 1*s.* 6*d.* extra). Stable Suits from 50*s.*

The above quoted variations in the prices of Livery Garments depend entirely upon the colour or shade of the material. Thus Oxford and Blue cloths in certain shades can be supplied at minimum prices; whereas other shades of Oxford or Blue, as also Claret, Drab, or Green Cloths, come under the higher and maximum quotations.

Crest Button Dies (cut to order) ..... from £1 11*s.* 6*d.*
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,, ,, ,, (small) ,, ,, 1*s.* 6*d.* ,,
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